The Racine Journal.

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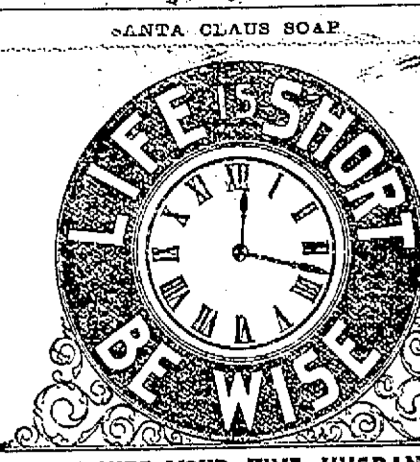
SANTA CLAUS SOAP



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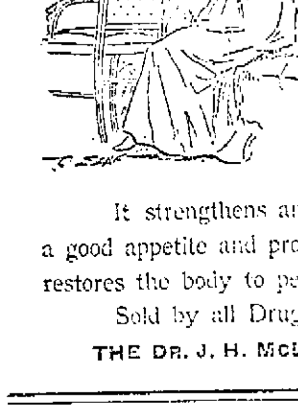

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It strengthens and builds up the enfeebled system, creates a good appetite and promotes digestion, clears the complexion and restores the body to perfect health.

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Please remember that the price of The Weekly Inter Ocean is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

First publication January 9, 1895.

Order limiting time to hear claims and notice to creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT, Racine County.—In probate. In the matter of the estate of Alvin Barrows, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this Court to Elmer E. Barrows and C. S. Hulett as administrators of the estate of Alvin Barrows, deceased, late of said County of Racine;

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this Court.

It is further ordered: That six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this Court will, at regular terms thereof, be held on Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, A. D., 1895, and Tuesday, the 4th day of June, A. D., 1895, at the office of the Judge of said Court at the City of Racine in said County, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Alvin Barrows, deceased.

It is further ordered: That, within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this Court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said County of Racine.

Dated, this 2nd day of January, A. D., 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. Belden, County Judge.

Hand & Flett, Attys. 5t

(First publication January 16, A. D., 1895)

Order limiting time to hear claims and notice to creditors.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hiram Lee deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to James Birchell, as administrator of the estate of Hiram Lee deceased, late of said county of Racine.

It is ordered: That all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered: That eight months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered: That this court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on

Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, A. D., 1895, and Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, A. D., 1895,

at the office of the judge of said court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said Hiram Lee, deceased.

It is further ordered: That within ten days from the date hereof, notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine, and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to creditors to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated, this 7th day of January, A. D., 1895.

By the Court,
E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

15
Wallace Ingalls, atty.

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TELEGRAPHIC!

HEAR FROM GORMAN.

Senator Gorman Opposed to Crippling the Income Tax.

He Says the Tariff Bill as it Came From the House Was a Hollow Mockery.

Judiciary Committee of the House Hear Judge Rick's Case—Death of Mrs. Hansborough—Other Capitol Notes.

Washington, Jan. 14.—In the senate Stewart resumed his speech begun Saturday. He dwelt at length on the right under which banks controlled congress, political conventions, the press and secured ambiguous platforms, so people never were able to vote directly on the silver issue. He declared there had been bank rule in treasury and in congress, in every administration for twenty years.

Gorman followed Stewart and said he was opposed to the line of attack intended to cripple the income tax by withholding the appropriation. He then characterized the great demagoguary which characterized the tariff bill as it first came from the house. He said he would never have voted for it had he known it neglected the first principle of a tariff bill, that of raising enough revenue to run the government. The senate added $60,000,000 in revenue to that law, and yet that was not enough to overcome the deficiency. Allison followed Gorman and Hill will follow Allison.

In the House.

In the house the speaker laid before the house the resignation of Black of Illinois, to accept the position of United States district attorney of northern district Illinois.

The consideration of the bill to make imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the state into which they are transported was resumed. Bynum again showed hostility to the measure, showing a disposition to filibuster to defeat it. He moved a recess of an hour, but was defeated by 3 to 117. Bynum then made a point of no quorum.

Planters Want Relief.

The entire Louisiana delegation in congress appeared before the house appropriations committee to urge that some provisions be made for the relief of immediate losses suffered by the sugar producers and planters of that state caused by the repeal of the bounty provision of the McKinley tariff act.

Judge Rick's Case.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The judiciary committee today considered the charges against Judge Ricks of Cleveland. Bailey of Texas, chairman of the subcommittee, submitted the views against the judge. He thought Ricks guilty of grave misconduct and malfeasance in receiving fees after having been elected to the bench, which he claimed to have earned before as clerk of court. Counsel for Ritchie of Ohio, appeared to press Ritchie's charges but was not given a hearing. The hearing will not be concluded for some days, as other members of the sub-committee are to be heard.

Made Two Appointments.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The president today nominated Thomas P. Smith of New York, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs, and Wm. R. Tibbals of Illinois, supervising inspector of steam vessels in the Fifth district.

Mrs. Hansborough, wife of Senator Hansborough of North Dakota, died this afternoon of acute pneumonia.

TAYLOR'S BONDSMEN.

Hold a Secret Conference at Chicago—The Conferees Very Reticent.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—A secret conference of the bondsmen of Wm. Taylor, the defaulting state treasurer of South Dakota, was held here today. Ex-Governor Mellette of South Dakota, J. F. McChesney of New York, Wm. Taylor of La Fayette, Ind., C. H. Vyton and C. T. Howard of Redfield, S. D., took part. It was rumored that Talyor is in the city and was to meet his bondsmen, but this is emphatically denied. All concerned avoided newspaper men and professed dense ignorance of the conference.

Will Bankrupt the Bondsmen.

Late this afternoon Governor Mellette said he never expected to see Taylor again unless under arrest. He had not the faintest idea of his whereabouts. He thought Taylor took about $200,000 with him when he disappeared. The effect on Talyor's bondsmen would be to take practically every cent they had. The governor refused to give any intimation as to the nature of today's conference.

THE WOMEN FOLLOW SUIT.

Mothers and Daughters of Two Rival Georgia Families Engage in a Fight.

Douglas, Ga., Jan. 14.—A grudge existed between the Rhymes and Roberts families. Mrs. Rhymes and her two daughters met Mrs. Roberts and her three daughters in the road and a fight with fists and sticks followed. During the engagement Martha Rhymes drew a knife and seriously and perhaps fatally, cut the three Roberts girls.

THE BOGUS BOND CASE.

J. T. M. Pierce & Co. Floated Nearly $600,000 in Great Britain and Ireland.

London, Jan. 14.—The case of J. T. M. Pierce & Co., charged with having been engaged in floating large quantities of bogus American securities in this country and Ireland, was before the bankruptcy court today. Debts amounting to about £116,000 were cited, chiefly worthless school bonds. The official receiver announced that the bankrupt had absconded.

A SIOUX CITY FAILURE.

Sioux City, Ia., Jan. 14.—C. H. Martin a dealer in musical instruments has assigned. Assets, $49,000; liabilities, $43,000.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

MORRIL'S INAUGURAL.

Wants Laws to Compel Kansas People to Pay Their Debts.

Topeka, Jan. 14.—Preceded by a parade led by Gov. Lewelling and Gov.-elect Morril, the latter appeared at the capitol at noon and took the oath of office and delivered his inaugural address. His speech was devoted to the history of the development of the state since its admission to the Union, and closed by counseling that the laws to delay or hinder the collection of just debts be repealed as the first step toward bringing back prosperity to the state.

BANK SHORTAGE AND TRAGEDY

Closing of the Dover, N. H. National Band Followed by the Suicide of the Cashier.

Dover, N. H. Jan. 14.—Cashier Abbott, of the Dover National bank, shot and killed himself in his house this morning.

Dover, N. H., Jan. 14.—The bank examiner is here examining the books of the Dover National bank. It is stated there has been a defalcation of from $60,000 to $70,000. A notice on the door says the bank has suspended. There have been no arrests. Isaac Abbott is the cashier.

The bank examiner said to an Associated Press reporter that Cashier Abbott's accounts are badly mixed and there is a shortage of $60,000 to $90,000. Cashier Abbott admits the accounts are short but declines to say how much or where the money has gone or how long the shortage has existed. Abbott is under surveillance. He is treasurer of the city of Dover and is connected with the Five Cent Savings bank, but said neither the city nor the Savings bank will suffer.

THE A. R. U. CASES.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The counsel for President Debs and other A. R. U. men, applied to the supreme court this morning for writs of error and habeas corpus. The arguments will be heard Wednesday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Chicago cash prices on the 12th: No. 2 rye, 49c; No. 2 barley, 55c; No. 1 flaxseed $1.42; prime timothy seed, 5.55; No. 2 spring wheat, 55⅜; No. 2 corn. 45⅞; No. 2 oats, 29⅜; No. 2 rye, 49; butter, creamery 12 @ 24; dairy, 11 @ 20; eggs fresh 18½.

The Cincinnati Price Current says the wheat crop condition is unchanged, with continued and prospective small marketings. All stocks exclusive of the regular visible supply are 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bush smaller than a year ago.

Bradstreet's estimate of the world's visible wheat supply, as compared with that of a year ago, shows 4,000,000 bush less. Last year 54,000,000 bush was carried over in the official supply.

At Milwaukee bankers continue to report a gradual increase in the demand for money, and considerable good mercantile and other business papers offers at 6@7 per cent. per annum.

Reports from various points show that there is little snow on the ground in some sections of the winter wheat belt, but is generally bare, says a Chicago report.

The Financial Chronicle computes the gross earnings of seventy-nine railroads for the third week of December at $7,250,731, an increase of $71,512, or 1 per cent.

The wool market is quiet with rates about the same. Ohio and Pennsylvania extra 17@20; Ohio delaines 19@19½; western wool 9@12.

Orders have been given to the directors of the mint at Philadelphia to coin the $22,000,000 gold bullion now stored there.

The Lehigh Valley's annual report shows that the average price of coal in New York in 1894 was 70c per ton less than in 1893.

Trade reports are not particularly encouraging and has not taken the upward turn expected with the returning sun.

Moderate buying of American securities for Europe was announced last week, and continental exchange advanced.

$2,400,000 of gold went to Europe last of the week. Higher exchange may check the movement for awhile.

New potatoes from the south are selling in the Chicago market at $8.00 per barrel.

Another government bond issue will be announced on the first of the month.

Bar silver has advanced slightly in London.

Government Bonds.

U S 6s, reg	117
U S 5s, coup	117
U S 4s, reg	113
U S 4s, coup	113
U S 2s, reg	97
Pac. 6s of '95	100

Grain, Flour and Feed.
(Corrected by David Lawton.)
Racine, January 16, 1895.

Flour—	
Minn. Patent	$3.80
" Best Spring	3.40
" Rye	3.00
Grain—	
Wheat No. 1	$ 61
Wheat No. 2	57
Wheat No. 3	55
Oats	28@ 30
Corn	44@ 46
Barley	50@ 55
Rye	48
Feed—	
Fine Middlings, per ton	$17.00
Bran, per ton	14.60
Corn meal	19.00
Oats and corn ground	18.00
Produce—	
Butter	$ 22@$ 25
Eggs	19
Cheese	9@ 10
Hay	8 00@10 00
Vegetables—	
Apples	$ 50@$ 75
Potatoes	50@ 55
Beans	1 60
Onions	40@ 50
Meats—	
Beef on hoof	$2 70@$3 00
Hogs on foot	4 15@ 4 30
Poultry—	
Turkeys	$ 9
Chickens	7
Seeds—	
Flax	$1 42
Clover	8 40@10 00
Timothy	5 20@ 5 00
Wool—	
Wool	$ 12@$ 16
Hides—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	3½c
Green, No. 2, " "	2½c
Cured, No. 1, " "	4c
Cured, No. 2, " "	3c
Calfskin—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	7c
Green, No. 2,	5c
Kips—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	5c
Green, No. 2, "	4c
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.	

(Corrected by Thomas Graham, grocer 309 6th st.)

Fresh Vegetables—	
Potatoes, per pk	$ 20
Onions, per pk	20@ 25
Cabbage, each	5@ 8
Radish, per doz	20
Bananas, per doz	20
Oranges, per doz	35@ 40
Lemons, per doz	25@ 30

Milwaukee Markets.
Milwaukee, January 16, 1895.

Grain—	
Wheat No. 1	$ 61
No. 2	57
No. 3	56
Oats	31
Corn	44
Barley	54
Rye	50
Meats—	
Live hogs	4 10@$ 4 30
Live beef	2 75@ 3 00
Vegetables—	
Beans	1 45@ 1 50
Potatoes	50@ 60
Produce—	
Butter	23@ 24
Eggs	18@ 19
Cheese	9@ 10
Tallow—	
No. 1	4
No. 2	3

WAITE ON POPULISM

Colorado's ex-Governor Speaks to a Small Crowd at the Opera House.

The Party Appears to be on the Toboggan Slide in This City.

A Very Interesting Talk From the ex-Governor—Tells How He Got Even With a Denver Minister.

Daily of Monday.

Less than 100 people attended the Opera house last evening to hear ex-Governor David H. Waite, of Colorado, lecture on the People's party movement. The small attendance was a disappointment to Mr. Waite and to the managers who were instrumental in securing the services of the ex-governor for a speech. "Just think of it," said a People's party man, "a city that cast nearly 1,500 Populist votes last fall, to turn out such a niggardly crowd as this, when the leading light and advocate of Populism is advertised for a speech." Some attribute the cause of the small crowd to the steep prices of 25 and 50 cents admission, while others frankly admitted that Populism was dead which last year had reached the zenith of its power.

Robert Schilling of Milwaukee, was there and introduced the speaker of the evening, previous to which he had prefixed a little speech of his own. He invited all those up stairs to come down and take seats directly in front of the speaker, which they did. Mr. Schilling began his little pre-arranged speech by stating that man was a queer animal. Those who had concocted, invented or advocated something new, or some new reform were vilified, abused and maligned in the most shameful manner. He said that ex-Governor Waite was the most abused man in the United States and admitted that he was the most abused individual in the whole state of Wisconsin. Mr. Waite had been vilified for uttering those words in one of his speeches, "Rather than America be lost we will wade in blood to the horses' bridles." Continuing Mr. Schilling stated that he did not believe in war but when liberty is at stake he was for war to the bitter end. He made great predictions for the People's party in the future and closed by introducing Mr. Waite who was received with applause.

Mr. Waite is a great speaker and a finely educated man. He held his small audience to the strictest attention during his entire speech of two hours. Of course it was from a Populist standpoint and a denunciation of everything advocated by either of the two old parties. He said the Populist party was working on the lines laid down in one of the preambles of the constitution which says, among other purposes, "promoting the general welfare." They were endeavoring to restore property which had been taken away by unjust and unconstitutional legislation. He contended that it was lawful to do good on the Sabbath day and that is why he delivered his speech, or a sort of a sermon, as he called it. A general history of the People's party from the time of its organization, a little over two years ago, to the present time was reviewed. He said that according to General Booth of the Salvation Army, 10,000,000 people of England or one third of the population, are dependent upon public charity. Speaking of the depressed times Mr. Waite said that the masses have no other remedy but revolution when they are deprived of their power and liberty as the monetary question, as it now exists, cannot bring relief.

He maintained that the usury that now exists and which allows the concentration of wealth is not on a proper monetary basis and deserves the most utmost rebuke. The purpose of the Populists was to throw off these yokes that were grinding down the people. He said that every convention and nominee for president and vice president of any of the old parties was controlled by the money power of Wall street and Lombard street of London. There was no hope for relief in them as in all history it is shown that reforms were not carried out by all parties but the new parties and this is the mission of the Populist party.

Mr. Waite spoke on the usurpation of the president of the United States. He had during the past year usurped his powers by massing United States regular troops in both of the states of Colorado and Illinois, without any call being made for them, or any notice being sent to the governor. He maintained that it was against the constitution and contrary to any law, and was never heard of until done at the dictation of President Cleveland. He said that it equaled the power given to the czar of Russia or Sultan of Turkey.

Mr. Waite said that he was opposed to strikes to settle any difficulty between employer and employe, his remedy being the ballot. He entered into a general review of the labor troubles that have occurred throughout the country during the past few years and contended that he was the only governor that ever thoroughly looked into the cause of the trouble and protected the workingmen with the state militia, but hoped that he would not be the last one.

Mr. Waite gave as his reason for the Populist defeat in Colorado at the last election principally because they did not get votes enough. Primarily he laid it to the 15,000 Democrats and 15,000 servant girls who had been hired to vote the Republican ticket.

Speaking about the strained relations between the Ministers association of Denver and himself he said: "There was one minister, however, whom I got more than square. He found fault with me on the ground that I was profane. I admitted I was in the habit of swearing once in a while and I was sorry for it. 'But it's like this, preacher,' I said to him, 'I swear a little, at times, and you pray a little, at times, but, the Lord bless you, we don't either of us mean anything by it.'"

In closing Mr. Waite stated that there would be no let-down in the Omaha platform.

Accept None of the Pretended Substitutes FOR Royal Baking Powder

BECAUSE inferior and cheaper made baking preparations are sold at wholesale at a price so much lower than ROYAL, some grocers are urging consumers to buy them in place of the ROYAL *at the same retail price.*

If you desire to try any of the pretended substitutes for ROYAL BAKING POWDER bear in mind that they are all made from cheaper and inferior ingredients, and are not so great in leavening strength nor of equal money value. Pay the price of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER for the ROYAL only.

It is still more important, however, that ROYAL BAKING POWDER is purer and more wholesome and makes better, finer, and more healthful food than any other baking powder or preparation.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

SAYS HE IS BILL COOK.

The Bandit Captured at Santa Fe Acknowledges That He is the Notorious Outlaw.

Santa Fe, Jan. 14.—In an interview with the captured bandit at Rosewell he acknowledged that he was Bill Cook, of the notorious Cook gang. He said he was on his way to Mexico to quit the highway business. He declares many robberies of which he is not guilty have been attributed to him. The only train robbery which he committed he says was that of the Frisco at Red Fork last July. He asserts he never killed anybody.

ANOTHER BOMB IN PARIS.

Windows Shattered and a Panic Caused by a Midnight Explosion.

Paris, Jan. 14—At midnight a passerby noticed a package on the window ledge of No. 65 Rue Monceau and notified the porter. The latter ran out and took the package, and threw it as far as he could into the street and then reentered the house. A moment later a terrific explosion occurred and showers of shot were hurled in all directions, breaking all the windows in the vicinity, though protected by heavy wooden shutters, and doing other damage and causing a panic among the inhabitants of the vicinity.

The police quickly gathered and managed to restore order after an hour and a half, the people returning to their homes. The bomb was a tin cracker can strengthened with an aluminum band filled with nitro-glycerine packed in powder and slugs similar to that used by Vallnint in the chamber of deputies. The house adjoining that on which the bomb was placed formerly was occupied by Prince Victor Napoleon. It is believed the explosion was directed against Magistrate Albalin, who conducted inquiries into the outrages committed by Ravaichal and other anarchists. He lives in Rue Verextoy, facing the scene of the explosion.

Further examination leads to the belief that the explosion was in the nature of a dangerous practical joke. It appears there was only powder in the can. There was no dynamite and no slugs. The windows were broken by the concussion and the fragments of the tin box.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

A Notorous Crook at Duluth Tells of a Robbery at Muscatine, Ia. in 1873.

Duluth, Jan. 14.—Jim Bell, a famous crook under arrest here, made a confession, clearing up the Muscatine, Ia., burglary committed in 1873. The safe in the Muscatine county treasury was blown open and records destroyed and $28,000 stolen. The confession implicates the county treasurer, who he says was short in his accounts and hired the robbers to cover up the crime.

FOOD FOR THE DESTITUTE.

Colorado Sends 75 Carloads of Provisions to Nebraska.

Denver, Jan. 14.—The Burlington road shipped seventy-five carloads of provisions contributed in carloads for the destitute in western Nebraska.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 14.—Contributions of food and clothing for the Nebraska sufferers are coming in rapidly. The relief train leaves Tuesday evening.

SAVED THE TOWN.

Cairo, Ills., Jan. 14.—The whole business portion of Mound, eight miles north, was threatened by fire this morning. It was finally stopped by tearing down wood business houses. Six business places were burned.

HUNGARIANS STABBED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 14.—During a fight between a score of Huns engaged in a drunken orgie in Hanover township last night, five were stabbed, Michael Patsko and John Minisha fatally.

ANOTHER FRENCH CRISIS.

Paris, Jan. 14.—The French ministry has resigned.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE BROOKLYN TIE-UP

All Trolley Cars Except an Unimportant Line Tied Up.

Five Thousand Men Led by the Knights of Labor Strike For a Ten Hour Day.

The 1,700 Police in That City on Duty But no Trouble is Expected—Elevated Lines May be Affected.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 14.—At 5 this morning all the trolley cars in the city were tied up except one unimportant line the employes refusing to take out the cars. Over 5,000 men quit work including the motormen, conductors, electricians, switchmen and others employed at various power houses. It is claimed the strike will extend to the Brooklyn elevated.

The public is obliged to depend entirely on the elevated roads and extra trains run to accommodate the rush.

The entire police force of 1,700 men is on duty in case of trouble though none is expected. The strike is the result of the refusal of the companies to grant the statutory ten hours as a day's work with $2 pay for motormen and conductors or $2.25 if the day is made twelve hours. The men have been working twelve hours but have not been allowed extra for overtime.

A few cars are being run on one or two lines under police protection. It is probable that the line now unaffected will be stopped soon unless the company comes to terms. The executive committee of the local assembly of Knights of Labor which has charge of the strike is now in consultation with officials. The police arrested several sympathizers with the strike who attempted to overthrow cars.

The tie-up interferes seriously with the mails which it is cutsomary to collect and deliver on the trolley cars. The postmaster is taking measures for the dispatch of mails by other means.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The government has received no request for troops on account of interference with the mails by the Brooklyn strike. It is not expected at the war department that any such request will be made. It is thought the New York authorities are competent to deal with the trouble without calling on the national government.

FOUND ROBBERS BOOTY.

Boys at Ottumwa, Ia., Find Two Express Packages Taken From the Rock Island Train.

Ottumwa, Ia., Jan. 14.—Boys while skating yesterday discovered two of the express packages stolen by the train robbers Saturday night. They contained $125.

HEIRS FOUND.

The Heirs of John Koch Discovered and $1,000 Sent to Them.

The heirs of John Koch, a young stockman who was killed by the cars at Western Union Junction a few months ago, have been found. At the time of his death about $1,000 was found on his person. Justice Lee took possession of the money and placed it in the bank. Difficulty was experienced in locating relatives, but the brother was found at Billings, Mont. E. S. Holmes, of that place, was appointed administrator. He sent papers properly vouched for and certified and Justice Lee sent the money via. American Express. A letter from the brother says that he was glad his brother had been given a decent burial and that he would defray the funeral expenses.

BOUND OVER.

Minnie Warren Held to the Circuit Court For Trial.

Minnie Warren, the woman of many alias, charged with burglarizing the home of Peter B. Nelson, was arraigned before Justice Wentworth this morning. Wallis Ingalls appeared for her and she waived examination and was bound over to the circuit court, bonds being fixed at $1,000. She was very quiet and did not display any outbursts of temper or insane freaks. Of course she cannot get bonds and will remain in jail until next spring. In the meantime the officers will make an effort to get a complete record of her uncertain career.

1895 Calendar.

Journal patrons by calling or sending to the Journal office can obtain an 1895 calendar.

ANSON ELDRED DEAD.

The Milwaukee Millionaire Lumberman Died This Morning.

Milwaukee, Jan. 14.—Anson Eldred, a millionaire lumberman of Milwaukee, died this morning.

CLOSING MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 14.—Kennet, Hopikns & Co., to Northrop & Fildes:

A continuation of last week's selling orders appeared in Chicago Gas this morning and the stock was promptly sold down and it would appear as if there had been a thorough liquidation. The room traders were active buyers on the decline and a rally was made. There is a good deal of mystery surrounding this property, which will no doubt disappear when the action of the directors is made known. There was selling of sugar early on Washington advices, but it was all absorbed and the stock was advanced. The room talent have been very active on the bull side of the market generally, and the advance made strong in the coalers. L. & N. and the Grangers were mainly due to their efforts. The so-called January bulge seems to be in full swing and some of the belated shorts have covered freely. If the public take a hand in the buying values may be worked up somewhat before there is a break. Further shipments of gold this week seem quite probable.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Wheat—The early cables were quite disappointing showing no strength in the face of our strong closing Saturday. Exports were light, but 145,000 in wheat and flour, the amount of ocean passage, showed an increase of 1,120,000 bu on top of an increase last week of 1,300,000 primary receipts 259,000 with a tendency to increase the English visible changed but little falling off 63,000 bu. The official visible decreased last week 1,271,000, all of which is legitimate, but the 382,000 out of St. Louis, nearly all of which is in transit to the sea board and will reappear. During the past three weeks the visible has decreased within 500,000 bu as much as it did in January and February last year. Of course it will have to disappear faster than this if it has any permanent effect on the market, but the trade is so bullish that anything tangible of an encouraging nature is eagerly seized upon as a reason for advancing prices. New York sold some wheat on the afloat having received it sooner than Chicago and probably covered it on the break. It is a good scalping market apparently as safe to buy on soft spots as to sell on the hard ones.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Wheat lower; Jan. 54⅜; May 58⅜.
Corn lower; Jan. 45¼; May 48.
Oats lower; Jan. 28⅛; May 30¼.
Pork higher; Jan. 11.57½; May 11.85.
Lard steady; Jan. 6.85; May 7.02½.
Ribs steady; Jan. 5.85; May 6.02½.
Rye 49½.
Barley 55.
Flax 1.42. Timothy 5 65.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Hogs receipts, 40,000;
Light 3.95@4.45.
Mixed 4.10@4.55.
Heavy 4.10@4.65.
Cattle receipts; 17,000;
Steers 3.65@5.00
Cows 2.15@3.15.
Heifers and bulls 3.50@3.75.
Extra steers 5.65.
Sheep receipts 18,000; 5@10 lower.

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, Jan. 14.—Wheat weak; 2 spring 57; May 58¼.
Corn lower; No. 3, 44.
Oats steady; No. 2 white 31¼.
Barley No. 54½.
Rye 50½.

New York Markets.

New York, Jan. 14.—Wheat; May 62⅛.
Corn; May 51¼.
Oats; May 34⅞.
Butter western 10@25½.
Eggs western 21½@22.

New York Visible Grain.

New York, Jan. 14.—Visible grain; Wheat 88,165,000; corn 11,083,000; Oats 8,663,000; Rye 475,000; Barley 2,864,000.

New York Stocks.

New York, Jan. 14.—Close—Money 1½; Fours coupon, 1.13. Pacific sixes, 100.

Chicago & Alton	146½	Rock Island	63
Burlington	71¾	C M & St P	56⅝
Ft. Wayne	157	C M & St P pfd	157
Illinois Central	87	St P M & O	32
Lake Shore	142	St P M & O pfd	110
Northern Pacific	3¾	Great Northern	
Northern Pacific pfd	12½	Great Northern pfd	103
Northwestern	90⅜	Union Pacific	11¼
Northwestern pfd	143	Fargo Express	105
New York Central	98⅜	Western Union	87¾

St. Louis Markets.

St. Louis, Jan. 14.—Wheat lower cash 53; May 55⅝.
Corn lower; cash 43; May 44.5⅛.
Oats weak; cash 30½; May 30¾.
Pork steady; 11.87½.
Lard dull; 6.75.

Minneapolis Markets.

Minneapolis, Jan. 14.—Wheat Jan. 54¼; May 60.

Peoria Markets.

Peoria, Jan. 14.—Corn higher; No. 2, 41¼.
Oats firm; No. 2, white 30¾@31.
Rye nominal.

S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from **constipation, kidney trouble,** and **indigestion,** so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such **excellent results** that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as **regular as clock-work.** At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can brag of 159 pounds, and was never in so **good health.** If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for **a traveling advertisement.** I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUY & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street. Milwaukee, Wis

WILLIAM. D. THOMPSON
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,
Northwest corner Main and Fourth Streets,
RACINE, WISCONSIN

—THE—

Journal

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—AND—

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Are supplied throughout with every facility for executing all varieties of job printing and the manufacture of Blank Books and book binding.

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It always pays to send out neat printing and on good paper. The JOURNAL carries a large stock of fine paper, envelopes, card board, etc., full supplies of inks, etc., and is therefore always equipped for good work and quick work. To secure this call at the JOURNAL office.

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

The Racine Journal.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1894.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1894.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year and Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1 40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Musical Record*, Boston, Mass., published by Oliver Ditson Co., will be sent for one year for $1.50.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

THE FIRST MOVE.

Toward Establishing the Sheridan Drive Between Chicago, Racine and Milwaukee.

South Milwaukee the Town to Make the Initial Move.

Matter to be Brought Before Illinois and Wisconsin Legislatures at Once—Great Interest in the Move All Along the Line.

At the annual meeting of the South Milwaukee company, held yesterday afternoon, partial arrangements were made for the construction during the coming spring and summer, of a wide boulevard along the lake shore in the village for a distance of two miles. This will form a portion of the proposed Sheridan drive between Milwaukee, Racine and Chicago. The company owns 300 acres of desirable lake front property in the village, and the boulevard will be made through this. When the Sheridan drive reaches this point it will simply connect with the boulevard.

An important gathering of Chicago and Milwaukee men who are directly interested in the move to construct the Sheridan drive will be held at the Hotel Pfister in Milwaukee on Monday, Jan. 21, at which time the project will be thoroughly gone over and a plan of operations for both states formulated. Incidental to the meeting will be an elaborate banquet, at which the orators among the projectors will have ample opportunity and scope for word-painting as to the beauties of a magnificent, broad and straight drive of nearly ninety miles in length, in full view and at times directly along the shore of Lake Michigan, making it the longest single drive in the world.

It is understood that the plans to be discussed and probably adopted at this meeting will embrace a united move to take the matter simultaneously before the legislatures of Wisconsin and Illinois, with a view to securing the passage of similar bills in both states by which an appropriation of money will be made for the purpose of securing surveys for the drive and making other preliminary arrangements, it being understood that the right of way shall be secured free of all expense to the states through which the drive is to pass, owners of property along the proposed route being willing to give the necessary right of way, as a rule, in view of the great advantage which will naturally accrue to them. There is great interest felt in the move all along the line but no definite steps are to be taken until the project has been presented to the two legislatures. A new corporation will be formed of prominent business men in both states to have charge of the construction and maintenance of the drive, and everything will be handled with system and care.

Look to Her Own.

Chicago Herald: Queen Victoria does not permit a divorced wife to be presented to her, no matter what the cause of divorce may have been or what the character or status of the party separated by law. There has been much maudlin stuff about the queen being a reformer, a model of propriety and all that, and she has been especially commended for this "exclusiveness." It would be more to the point and would make more for morals and decency in her court and her time if she also excluded her progeny and connections who, in addition to being separated, as they often are, from legal relationships, live in open bigamy and even polygamy under the euphemism of "morganatic" marriages.

Southward Ho!

FARMERS who are seeking to better themselves should go South! The Queen and Crescent Route offers a million acres of farms at $3.00 and $5.00 an acre, (on easy terms); and monthly half-rate excursions to go and see for yourselves. No blizzards. No cold waves. Fine schools and churches. Hospitable people. Send for books and information to W. A. BECKLER, No'n Pass'r Agt., 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., or to W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

IN A SUNNY CLIME.

An Interesting Letter From George Skewes.

Describing the Glories of a Southern California Climate.

Wonderful Fertility of the Soil Surprises the Farmers From the East Who Take Trips Westward.

Fernando, Cal., Jan. 2, 1895.

Editor Racine Journal:—In my letter of the 6th I had not space for some facts concerning the Fernando valley, which I think will interest you. This valley like the most of southern California, is still undeveloped and I doubt if it contains over 5,000 people, though it could easily support a million. Its only town of any size is Fernando, on the Southern Pacific railway and twenty miles from Los Angeles. It has a population of about 600, somewhat scattered and grew out of the famous Jesuit mission of San Fernando near by. It was the richest in flocks and herds and wealth of all their missions and its extensive ruins are the most interesting I ever saw. A massive adobe wall surrounded the olive orchard, covering, I should judge, some 40 acres and many of the old trees, a century old, still thrive and bear fruit. The collapse of the boom in 1887 gave Fernando as well as most country towns near Los Angeles a congestive chill from which it has not completely recovered. But if the boom gave them some buildings to decay, it gave them a public school building made of pressed brick, which will compare with our best in the east, and good schools are maintained both in this and another ample building. There are two good churches and plenty of stores, etc. The little village of Pacoima, which contains our few Wisconsin settlers, also owes its origin to the short lived boom. It gave us the handsomest depot on the Southern Pacific outside of Los Angeles, costing $7,000, and a large schoolhouse in which a first-class school is maintained by a well-educated teacher. A few handsome residences were also built, two of which are now occupied by Mr. George Skewes of Racine, and Mr. Alonzo De Remer of Western Union Junction. We found Mr. Roscoe Hoyt and family, formerly of Rochester, Racine county, had been well established here for several years. Unfortunately this village was born so near the close of the boom, that it experienced more of its ill than good effects.

We have no church nor postoffice though perhaps entitled to both, but depend on Fernando for these privileges, only one and one-half miles away. But we had good reasons for settling here, believing this location offered the best site for a prosperous village as well as fruit and farming settlement in Southern California. The extravagant prices of the boom have died at last and owners are willing to take actual values. It is the first large tract of land on the railroad this side of Los Angeles that combines all the advantages we seek. There are some 7,000 acres or more of choice land for sale on this ranche, considerable of it under the water system, divided into forty-acre tracts and those surrounded by sixty-foot streets.

Pacoima lies half-way between the Pacoima and Te Junga rivers. For two miles northeast of the railroad the land rises toward the foot hills in a gradual slope of some 300 feet, affording the most sightly locations for homes, and the land is not surpassed in Southern California, for the cultivation of the orange, the lemon, in fact everything that grows in this region. South of the railroad the land slopes gently toward the center of the valley for three miles on this ranch and is of great fertility. It is here that Mr. Skewes selected his land, a mellow loam that never bakes and can raise everything from fancy oranges to fifty tons of pumpkins to the acre. The lands in this belt are far preferable for future growth and profit to any west of us. It will be some time before tens of thousands of acres of choice lands in the west end of this valley can be made available for small buildings. The Southern Pacific has a branch twenty miles long from Burbank to the extreme west end of the valley to accommodate the grain ranches, but it has led to no settlement worth naming. The quality of the soil throughout the valley is remarkably uniform and there is no waste land of any amount outside the river beds.

There is a large area below Burbank along the south side that has a sandy surface and is disagreeable in the windy season. The highest wind recorded at Fernando is forty-five miles per hour, a mere zephyr compared with one of our lake storms. Our temperature averaged 61.6 degrees, 100 degrees being the maximum and 34 degrees the minimum for the year 1893, one of the coldest in many years. Our oranges and lemons escaped freezing in the whole west end of the valley while many famous fruit towns as Riverside, etc., lost them by the car load. We have so few mature orchards that I can not give you many illustrations of yield and market sales. As soon as we raise enough fruit to be known, its superior quality will command extra prices. I never tasted oranges of so delicious a flavor as those I have picked here. Mr. A. W. Eames, a leading nursery-man of Los Angeles, formerly of Spring Prairie, Wis., told me that when he was selling his prunes, spoiled by fogs, for three cents a pound, the Fernando prunes were selling for 8 cents. The old mission olive grove shows that this is the best valley in the state for olives, which is perhaps the best of all crops to raise. The new olives sell here now at 5¼ cents a pound, which pays largely. Still we have not many large orchards in bearing and have only begun to learn how to raise them properly. Even our sandy and stony soils make great returns from olives. Every important fruit and farm product of Southern California has been raised to perfection in this valley, so that we are not experimenting. Eastern men cannot comprehend the enormous growth and yield possible on our best lands. I have taken many prominent business men from various parts of the nation to the forty acre nursery on this ranch of Mr. John Burr, sheriff-elect of Los Angeles county. They all agreed that such growth was a new revelation to them. He started that place eight years ago this January and nearly all the trees came from seeds or cuttings. There are umbrella trees with a spread of forty feet, and an overwhelming growth of roses, ornamental shrubs and trees as well as oranges, lemons, grapes and nearly every other fruit. I saw peach trees which made twelve feet of new growth last year. It shows how quickly a man who knows his business can grow into beauty and profit on such land.

The greatest mistake eastern men make is in judging of the price and value of our lands. They make the price of our lands the matter of first importance, whereas it is wholly secondary to quality of soil, supply of water, range of products local markets, railroad facilities, etc. Local freight rates, at non competing points, are often exorbitant beyond any thing ever known in the east. They insist on comparing our prices with those east of the mountains whereas our soils differ in composition and capacity and our climate maintains growth for the whole instead of half the year, so that no comparison is possible. The farmer at Western Union Junction, for example, calls his land worth $100 per acre, which yields an average of a ton of hay per acre worth $10, and he would probably call $150 per acre here too high for land which would yield an average of ten tons of dry alfalfa at $8, this year worth $12 per ton, and in some cases might produce twenty tons in one year. This land can easily pay for itself in three years, in common farm and garden crops or you can plant it in trees which in years may give an income of $500 to $1,000 per acre, and no farmer in Wisconsin can do this. A farmer in this valley raised seventy bushels of shelled corn per acre besides a crop of potatoes on the same land in one year. Fortunately on this ranche we have not enough hard pan, adobe, nor alkali to raise the question which is very important in some places. The question of water is of first importance and is most liable to deceive the new comer. This ranche is owned by a private company who also owns the water system, and the perpetual right to one-tenth of an inch of water per acre is included in the deed. The annual tax for maintenance and repairs is about $1.50 per acre. The rule in California is that the purchase of water is a special matter which the buyer must look out for.

I have said that land and water usually sell here for $150 per acre, which is practically a low price, all things considered. You will ask why they advertise land "and water" as low as $15 per acre in the desert. Lands organized into irrigation districts have authority to issue bonds to develop water. These bonds are a first mortgage on the lands, which the owners of the lands must pay within twenty years principal and interest. At Little Rock, Alpine Springs Colony, they now amount to $30 per acre, which is not included in the price of the land. Big Rock Creek dried up entirely at its mouth this summer and whatever it costs to develop a supply of water for summer use when most needed will come out of the owners of the land in the district. I have given considerable study to the water on the south side of the desert from Hesperia to the west end of the valley. And although the supply improves at the west end I do not think enough water can be had in our day to supply the lands already placed on the market, and if it could be had, would no doubt cost fully $100 per acre to pipe one-tenth of an inch per acre to each twenty acre piece already sold or on the market. They have plenty of good land which would raise plenty of good things if they had the water but it is worthless to the average settler without it.

Taking all things into account, I consider those "cheap" desert lands the dearest I have seen in Southern California. During the boom a man paid $400 per acre for ten acres on this ranche fully three times its true value. But he made the best of a bad bargain and now has one of the best groves of navel oranges in the state, commanding fancy prices, and he will soon be able to sell a single crop for all the cost of the land and all expenses to date. In my opinion he is far better off than he would have been had he taken land "and water" in the desert for nothing. If any one wants to banish himself ten or twenty miles from railroad and away from local markets to buy cheap land and develop water at his own expense, there is no law against it. But life is too short for me to undertake such an enterprise, much as I enjoy the pure air of the desert. I prefer six passenger trains a day within a mile or less of my land and within eighteen miles of a city of 80,000 inhabitants Tourists leave $2,000,000 a year here every year and they alone will greatly add to its growth. The influence of great cities on farms near their limits is well known. If the Nicaragua canal is built and controlled by American capital, as it should be, Los Angeles at once becomes the Chicago of this coast and a marvellous increase in population will come to this region. For may own part I find the conditions I seek only on the south side of the mountains, and I find vastly more good land here than this generation can occupy. The great undivided ranches come up to the very limits of Los Angeles. You will find that prices and values follow more of a law than shows on the surface. Starting at Los Angeles you pay $500 per acre for rich land and buy your own supply of water. Garden lands there rent for $20 per acre. In all the popular and populous towns as Pasadena, Pomona, Riverside, etc., you will pay $300 to $500 per acre for irrigated land, often not as good as ours and far more subject to fogs, frost and blackscale. You pay the extra hundreds for the privilege of living in a large and highly developed community. We propose to make our own a better Pasadena. Passing along the mountains eastward, beyond the larger towns to the vicinity of Perris and Mentone the altitude rises, limiting your crops and increasing your risks, the soil grows leaner on an average, the water supply is less abundant and you will have land and water offered at one-half what you can buy for here and largely because you are 100 miles away from a big local market. Yours truly,

George Skewes.

Hoods Almanac.

Hood's Sarsaprilla Calendar for 1895 is out and may be obtained at the drug stores. It is one of the most beautiful that the firm has ever issued and the edition was the largest ever printed by any one concern, being over ten millions of copies. There are two faces on the calendar, both of children, representing "Summer" and "Winter." The design was by one of the most gifted artists in the country, and the coloring is most exquisite. The calendar is not only beautiful, but it is also useful, as it presents all the desired information concerning astronomical events during the year. If your druggist does not have Hood's Sarsaprilla Calendar it may be obtained by sending six cents in stamps to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz; Druggist; Racine Wis

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID

Mrs. Andrew Johnson Suicides at Her Home on Fourteenth Street.

Took Her Last Drink and Endeavored th Have Her Babe Die With Her.

She Had Had Too Much Family Troubles —Leaves Five Children Orphans.

Daily of Wednesday.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of Andrew Johnson residing at the corner of Fourteenth and Clark streets, committeed suicide about 7:30 o'clock last night, by taking a dose of carbolic acid. The husband of the deceased is a teamster for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company and had been keeping boarders. Andrew Holtum, a friend, was in the house last night. Mrs. Johnson appeared in the room and had two cups in her hands. She held the cups up and said to Holtum, "This will be my last drink on earth." Holtum made an attempt to take the cups away, but she swallowed the contents before he succeeded and then she attempted to nurse her babe, but the child was taken away. An examination of the cups revealed that one contained carbolic acid and the other water. Dr. J. S. Simms was summoned, but when he arrived the woman was dead.

Coroner C. H. Stripple was summoned and empaneled a jury. The jury viewed the body and the inquest was adjourned until 9:30 this morning at the the court house.

Mrs. Johnson was a large and healthy looking woman and leaves a husband and five children, the oldest 12 years and the youngest 9 months old. The cause of the rash act could not be determined last night.

The scene within the house was indeed a pitiful one. The mother lay dead on the bed in the bed room, a 9 months old child lay in a crib crying and four other children were sobbing, while the father and husband was excited and became wild.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Yorkville and Mt. Pleasant Fire Insurance Co.—Report of the Business of the Year—Directors Elected.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Yorkville & Mt. Pleasant Fire Insurance Co., was held at Ives Grove, on Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1895. The report shows that there is a membership of 640, who are carrying insurance amounting to $1,260,046, an increase during the year of $46,295, with 721 policies in force. The losses sustained and paid this year were $1,737, being the heaviest ever sustained by the company in one year. The total amount of loss paid since organization is $16,594.53. In the report of January 3, 1893, the total loss up to date was $8,264.37, showing that the losses during the past two years exceed those of the previous nineteen years. The balance left in the treasury at the end of the year 1894, was $67.13, balance on hand at annual meeting $176.40.

There are several delinquents who will do well to peruse the following resolution passed for the purpose of protecting the company:

Resolved, That when a person has had proper and legal notice served upon him or her, and shall fail to pay the amount of the assessment named, in the specified number of days, with three days of grace added, then it shall be the duty of the treasurer to notify the secretary of said company giving the names of all such persons who have failed to pay their assessments and the secretary shall immediately cancel and annul the policies of all such members, and the company will no longer be liable for any loss on said policies, and after a policy has been canceled, if the holder of such policy wishes to again insure in the company, he shall be obliged to pay for new policy, survey fee, and regular premium on the amount insured including all unpaid assessments.

It was voted on and carried that blacksmith shops that are separate from other buildings may be insured. A motion was carried that all stores, hotels and saloons be excluded from insuring in the company and to cancel any such policy now carried. A motion was afterwards made and carried to allow the hotel and store at Ives Grove to remain insured.

The board of directors elected for the ensuing year is composed of the following named gentlemen.:

President—Griffith Richards, Racine.

Secretary—John F. Moyle, Yorkville.

Treasurer — John T. Lee, Western Union.

Chas. Waite, A. B. Hayes, J. E. Bartlett, H. J. Herzog, Wm. E. Tucker, W. A. Crane.

FOURTEEN PARDONED.

Governor Peck Liberates Convicts From the Penitentiary—"Liny" Morehouse One of Them.

Shortly before stepping out from the executive chair Gov. Peck affixed his signature to warrants liberating from the Waupun prison and the Milwaukee house of correction fourteen convicts, six of whom had been sentenced to imprisonment for life. Among the list includes George L. Morehouse, better known as "Liny" Morehouse of Kenosha, who was sentenced March 23, 1894, to two years and six months for highway robbery. Morehouse is well known in Racine, claiming at one time to be a fast roller skater. When the craze was on a match was made between Will Williams and Morehouse and the contest took place at the Lakeside rink. The rink was packed with spectators. Morehouse was not in it from the start and in order to borrow a little sympathy he threw himself near the north door and fell out of the race. He claimed that some one purposely opened the door so that he would run into it but however such was not the case. Morehouse was unmercifully guyed by the spectators for his baby act. He has a wife living in Kenosha.

During the four years Gov. Peck held office he granted 147 pardons. Some of the warrants included more than one prisoner, and there were therefore about 150 pardons issued by the governor during the past four years. This is said to be the largest number issued during any four years in the history of the state.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by Druggists, 75c.

STUDYING THE POPULAR VOTE.

Analysis of the Figures in the Northern States For 1892 and 1894.

Philadelphia Press: In commenting on the table of the popular vote printed in the Press, the Rochester Post Express, one of the ablest and fairest independent newspapers published in the country, says: "The more returns of 1894 are studied the more clearly this fact appears, that the election was, so far as shifting majorities are concerned, the greatest political revolution in the history of this country." This fact becomes clearer the more the vote is compared with the vote cast in 1892. Taken as a whole, it is a remarkable illustration of how sudden and complete a popular revulsion can be. But it can be profitably studied in other aspects also. For instance, a comparison of the vote cast by the Republicans and Democrats this year in the northern states with the vote cast by the same parties in 1892 for president is highly suggestive:

	1894		1892	
States	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
California....	120,318	98,640	118,027	118,115
Colorado......	90,843	9,634	38,620	......
Connecticut ..	83,975	66,287	77,032	82,395
Idaho........	10,208	7,057	8,599	......
Illinois	455,868	322,406	399,288	426,281
Indiana	283,505	238,732	255,615	262,740
Iowa..........	229,376	149,980	219,373	196,408
Kansas........	146,296	26,992	157,241	......
Maine.........	69,305	36,387	62,878	48,024
Massachusetts	189,307	123,930	202,814	176,813
Michigan.....	237,215	130,823	222,708	202,296
Minnesota....	148,060	54,604	122,736	106,579
Montana......	22,103	10,714	18,853	17,534
Nebraska.....	96,916	13,505	87,227	24,943
New Hamp....	46,491	33,959	45,658	42,081
New Jersey...	163,823	115,345	156,080	171,066
New York.....	673,818	517,710	609,350	654,868
North Dakota.	23,723	......	17,519	......
Ohio..........	413,988	276,982	405,187	404,115
Oregon.......	41,034	17,498	35,002	14,243
Pennsylvania.	574,801	333,404	516,011	452,264
Rhode Island.	29,260	17,990	27,069	24,335
South Dakota.	40,623	8,102	34,888	9,081
Vermont......	42,656	13,142	37,992	16,325
Washington...	34,812	14,160	36,470	29,844
Wisconsin.....	196,150	142,250	170,791	177,345
Wyoming.....	10,149	6,965	8,454	......
Totals.......	4,464,058	2,787,094	4,092,462	3,642,521

The total vote cast in these states in 1892 was 7,794,983. This year the total vote is 7,251,756, or a falling off of only 449,941 from the presidential poll. The Republican plurality two years ago in these states was 449,941, while this year it is 1,677,560, or an increase of 1,227,619, while the Republican vote increased 352,189. The Republican plurality this year is nearly four times larger than it was in 1892. The Republican gain and the Democratic loss did not occur in any particular neighborhood. They are distributed all over the north. For it will be noticed that in twenty-four of the twenty-seven states the Republicans polled more votes than they did in 1892, while in twenty-one of the states the Democrats polled fewer votes. Five of the six states which show a Democratic gain cast no Democratic votes in 1892 on account of fusions with the Populists. Oregon is the only state polling Democratic votes in 1892 that shows an increase this year.

The old border states furnish another illustration of the remarkable change. The vote of these states in 1892 and 1894 is given in the following table:

	1894		1892	
States.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Deleware.......	19,882	18,657	18,077	18,581
Kentucky......	154,054	156,809	135,441	175,461
Maryland......	99,324	96,628	92,736	113,866
Missouri.......	229,641	226,547	226,762	268,628
North Carolina.	148,384	127,593	100,346	132,951
Tennessee......	105,104	104,356	99,973	136,477
West Virginia...	89,505	76,176	80,285	84,468
Totals.......	845,894	806,766	753,620	930,432

The Democratic plurality in these seven states in 1892 was 176,812, while this year the Republican plurality is 39,128. The Republican vote gained in every state, but the Democratic vote fell off in six states and gained only 76 in Delaware. In reality the Republicans carried all these seven states, the apparent Democratic majority in Kentucky of 2,755 being due to 6,000 Republican votes having been cast for an independent candidate in one congressional district where there was no Republican candidate. The size of the poll will also attract attention, 1,652,660 votes having been cast this year in these seven states, as compared with 1,684,052 in 1892, or a falling off this year of only 31,392.

There is one other aspect in which the vote can be viewed with profit, and this is in the northern states that voted for Cleveland in 1892. There are six of these states, and their vote compares as follows:

	1894		1892	
States	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.
Connecticut ..	83,975	66,287	77,032	82,395
New York....	673,818	517,710	609,350	654,868
New Jersey...	163,823	115,345	156,080	171,066
Indiana.......	283,505	238,732	255,615	262,740
Illinois.......	455,888	322,406	399,288	426,281
Wisconsin....	196,150	142,250	170,791	177,335
Totals......	1,857,159	1,402,730	1,668,156	1,774,685

The Democratic majority in these six states in 1892 was 106,529, while this year the Republican majority in the same states is 454,429. The total vote cast two years ago was 3,442,841, and this year it is 3,259,889, a falling off of only 182,952. The Republican vote of this year increased 189,003 over the party's vote of 1892, while the Democratic vote decreased 371,955.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

Henson & Company Assign to C. M. Dietrich—Assets and Liabilities—May be Trouble.

The well known dry goods house of Henson & Co., No. 309 Sixth street, made an assignment to Charles M. Dietrich last evening and Ex-Sheriff James Fielding has been put in charge as custodian. In conversation with the proprietors they said that the assets would possibly amount to from $12,000 to $15,000 and the liabilities not over $10,000. Depression of business is assigned as the cause of the failure.

Mr. Henson has been in business about six years and the firm name has changed two or three times. There is likely to be some litigation out of the failure. H. Goldsworthy was a former partner of Mr. Henson and claims that he has a chattel mortgage upon the stock for about $8,000; that the business for more than a year past has been conducted in his name; that the goods have been bought and sold in his name and the bills paid. He further states that if his claim was not allowed first, he would resort to the courts.

On the other hand Mr. Henson states that it is true that Mr. Goldsworthy did have a mortgage for $8,000, but that a considerable amount had been paid upon it and that the mortgage at present would not amount to over $4,000.

This claim is the heaviest one. The others are mostly small and the majority outside the city.

Two Policies Compared.

Springfield Union: Reciprocity of trade was the Republican policy. Reciprocity of retaliation is the Democratic policy. Germany shuts out our beef because the Democratic tariff shuts out German sugar. Which is the more sensible and statesmanlike policy?

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist; Racine, Wis.

RHEUMATISM!

The Sure Cure is Dr. Greene's Nervura. Weak Kidneys, Weak Nerves, and Poor Blood Always Accompany Rheumatism. They can all be Cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.

NATHAN G. BATCHELDER.

With rheumatism come weak kidneys, weak nerves, poor blood. Weak kidneys mean death, because they lead to serious kidney diseases, which always kill. The symptoms are weak back, pain in the back, bloating, muddy water, tired and languid feeling, gas in the stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, headache, dimness of vision, dryness of skin, and nervousness.

Just so surely as you have these symptoms, your kidneys are out of order. and you need the one sure cure. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Try a bottle and see how quickly those symptoms will vanish. It cures rheumatism, a most dangerous complaint for it leads to fatal heart disease. Mr. Nathan G. Batchelder of Hardwick, Vt., writes:

"A year ago I was badly bloated, and it was said I was going to die of dropsy. I commenced taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. At that time I was a sight to behold. My usual weight was 135 lbs., but then I weighed 185 lbs., from bloating. I also had rheumatism so that I could not get into a sleigh or wagon, and was bent over badly. My stomach was so bad that I could not digest my food, and it pained me a good deal. I had been in this condition for seven years before I began to take Dr. Greene's medicine, but since taking it I can eat as hearty meal as anybody. I have not been out for eight winters until this winter, but this winter I have been out constantly, and took care of my horse and drove frequently. After I got out, many of my friends did not know me I was so changed and looked so well.

"For years I only ate one slice of bread in one day, and drank one or two cups of tea, which was all I could eat, and I sometimes suffered from that.

"I was about as bad a used up man as ever lived for along time, and I expected to die any time but thanks to Dr. Greenes wonderful medicine, I am greatly improved.

"Now all my bloat is gone, and I am as well off as ever. My rheumatism is practically gone, and my stomach is sound and digests my food perfectly, and I sleep soundly. The doctor who treated me did me no good, and he said I would not live six months I was in such bad order. Other doctors said it was the most remarkable case they had ever known. to have me come up the way I did. My case is widely known.

"I can recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy as the best medicine I ever saw or heard of, and I will cheerfully answer any inquiries about my case, but for seven years I could not write my name I was so trembly."

Mr. H. R. Kimball, druggist, of Hardwick, says: "I knew of Mr. Nathan G Batchelder's remarkable case, and the statement is true."

It cures quickly and permanently. rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney and liver disease, and makes good blood and strong nerves. Everybody, both physicians and the people everywhere acknowledge Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy to be the greatest known cure for disease. People who take it get well.

Why waste time in trying uncertain and untried remedies, when here is a physician's prescription, a discovery made by the greatest living specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th street, New York City. If you take this medicine you can consider yourself under Dr. Greene's direct professional charge. This is a guarantee that this remedy will cure. possessed by no other remedy in the world.

NO MONEY FOR COLLECTIONS.

Income Tax Law is Practically a Dead Letter So Far.

The income tax went into effect on New Year's day, but no provision has yet been made for its enforcement says the Milwaukee Sentinel. Collector of Internal Revenue Murphy and Deputy Collector McGill say that they are as much at sea as anybody regarding the manner in which it is proposed to have the tax collected, and the other details in carrying out the law, for they have not received one word of instruction regarding the matter from Washington. In fact they say they know no more about the tax than what is given in the law's own text, and which they learned after its passage last August. It is supposed that the reason no action has been taken by the authorities, not even to post the collectors, is that the appropriation thas not yet been passed. By an omission the last congress passed the law along with the Tariff bill, but made no provision whatever for its enforcement by means of an appropriation for additional collectors, etc., which will be necessary to have the terms of the law carried out. It is not known how soon the appropriation can be made, but the law requires the collectors to make the first return of their assessments in March.

TO SUE M'LAREN'S BONDSMEN.

Judge Fish Instructs the District Attorney to Commence a Suit.

Judge Frank M. Fish, of the Racine county circuit court, has made an order instructing Peter B. Nelson to commence an action against the bondsmen of James McLaren, the ex-clerk of the circuit court who disappeared so suddenly nearly two years ago. The suit will be to recover moneys held in trust by McLaren, but never accounted for. The first is for $489.54 of Mrs. Ella Davis, formerly of Raymond, now of Thorpe, Wis., and an heir of the late Captain Davis; the seond for $104.50 held in trust for Elizabeth Graff, and the third $148.51 is a surplus turned into McLaren's hands in the matter of the Wind Lake canal matter. Interest is also to be added to the above amounts. Two of the bondsmen are willing to settle up their interest but the third one is not and hence the suit. The bondsmen are E. C. Deane, J. E. Dodge and E. O. Hand.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors, is reported expressly for the Journal by G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ferdinand Achtenhagen, Milwaukee, tool for forming bottle necks; Rush Bullis, Milton, elevator and dump; John K. Fagen, West Superior, window; John K. Fagen, West Superior, adjustable hinge; Lucius T. Gibbs, Milwaukee, Trolley support; John H. Himes, Milwaukee, wrench; Christ Johnson, Wausau, gas operated firearm; Cornelius Madson, Manitowoc, shipping case and cabinet; Michael H. Molloy, Milwaukee, steam engine; Mary A. Overton, Fond dulac, portable drier; Herman Pfund, Madison and A. C. Jacobi, Middleton, device for handling books; Charles W. Phelps, Racine, whiffletree-hook; Henry Reinow, Prairie du Chien, car coupling; Trade mark, Ferdinand Grunert, Monroe, cheese.

THE LATE GEN. GINTY.

Story That Will Interest Old Residents of Racine.

Wisconsin has had many citizens her people will lovingly remember as long as they live. Among these was General George C. Ginty. His friends are always pleased to hear a good word for him, to see members of his family honored and remmebered. They are glad for Mrs. Ginty one of Wisconsin's grandest women, that Governor Upham gave her only son a generous appointment in the adjutant general's office. The appointment is evidence that Major Upham remembers his old friends. Nearly forty years ago, when George Ginty was a printer in the Racine Journal office. his attention was called, one morning, to a noisy disturbance on the street in front of the printing office. Looking out he saw a great broad-shouldered, beetle-fisted low-browed fellow getting the best of a stripling of a boy, Ginty's personal friend. He saw, at a glance, that there was not time for him to run down stairs and protect his friend, so he grabbed the mallet and aimed a blow at the big fellow and released the stripling from his great danger. Last Monday the stripling became governor of Wisconsin and one of his first acts was to do a kindness to the son of that old Racine friend. J. A. Watrous.

RACINE GETS A LITTLE.

Two Minor Appointments—Assemblyman Blakes Resolution, Etc.

At Madison the legislature is getting down to work. Yesterday seats were assigned to the Assemblymen. Charles M. Hambright, of this city drew number 33. Thus far Racine has not figured very extensively in positions. Hans Jacobson, of Norway, who was a candidate for sergeant-at-arms of the senate was appointed assistant-sergeant-at-arms. Knut W. Jenson, of the Fifth ward, has received an appointment as document clerk by the sergeant-at-arms of the assembly. Racine does not appear for another single place. In regard to other appointments which has agitated the public pulse of the Belle city nothing is heard.

Assemblyman Blake, of Rochester, was in the city last evening. He introduced one of the first resolutions in the assembly. It providing for a select committee on food and dairy interests to consist of seven members. The rules were suspended and the resolution was passed.

Republicans Will Not Support It.

Portland Oregonian: The Republicans in Congress will not support the new currency bill, and it certainly will be defeated if the Democrats should be pretty evenly divided upon it. The Republican objection is based on the assertion that the bill would create conditions under which state bank currency, more or less of wild cat breeds, would be substituted for the sound and safe national bank currency to which the country has been accustomed during more than thirty years.

Great Commercial Destroyer.

Boston Journal: It is Germany which whacks us this time. It is thought that the new retaliatory duties will cost our farmers about $20,000,000. As a commerce destroyer, the thimblering tariff can just beat the Columbia out of sight.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

Is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by F. Harbridge under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., New York and Chicago.

The County Fair

affords an excellent opportunity for the pick-pocket to get your watch. If you would be proof against his skill, be sure that the bow (or ring) is a

Hon-pull-out

This wonderful bow is now fitted to the

Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases,

which are made of two plates of gold soldered to a plate of composition metal. Look equally as well as solid gold cases, and cost about half as much.

Guaranteed to wear 20 years.

Always look for this trade mark. None genuine without it. Sold only through watch dealers.

A watch case opener which makes a handsome charm sent free on request.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Sheriff—John Pugh, Racine.
District Attorney—Peter B. Nelson, Racine.
Clerk—John Dixon
Register of Deeds—F. M. Roberts.
Clerk of Court—Otto Ahrens.
Superintendent of Schools—Elmer A. Morse, Franksville.
Coroner—Chris H. Scripple, Racine.

TOWN OFFICERS:

MT. PLEASANT
Chairman—John E. Rowlands, P. O. Racine.
Town Clerk—James H. Crane, P. O. Racine.
Treasurer—George Ellarson, P. O. Racine.

CALEDONIA
Chairman—William G. Smith, Racine.
Town Clerk—Frank Robak, Racine.
Treasurer—G. P. Sandy, Tabor.

YORKVILLE
Chairman—H. Skewes, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Richard Rurwell, Union Grove.
Treasurer—William D. Ibxby, Union Grove.

RAYMOND
Chairman—G. Soheck, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Benjamin West, Kneeland.
Treasurer—Casper Koll, Kneeland.

DOVER
Chairman—John H. Smith, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Frank Cox, Kansasville.
Treasurer—Robert Hankinson, Kansasville.

NORWAY
Chairman—O. Hanson, Waterford.
Town Clerk—James English, North Cape.
Treasurer—Even S. Thompson, Wind Lake.

ROCHESTER
Chairman—George H. Rinke, Rochester.
Town Clerk—William Bell, Rochester.
Treasurer—A. J. Robertson, Rochester.

WATERFORD
Chairman—Fred Cooper, Waterford.
Town Clerk—Chris. Berger, Waterford.
Treasurer—Eric Peterson, Waterford.

BURLINGTON
Chairman—A. M. Addeh, Burlington.
Town Clerk—Edward F. Rakow, Burlington.
Treasurer—Adam Frasch, Burlington.

VILLAGE OF BURLINGTON
Clerk—G. H. Rousheich.
Supervisor—H. E. Zimmerman.
Treasurer—August Reuschlein.

VILLAGE OF UNION GROVE
Clerk—E. W. Trent.
Supervisor—O. L. Crubb.
Treasurer—W. J. Calleuder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED. My Tubular Cushions help when all else fails, as glasses help eyes. Whispers heard. No pain. Invisible. F. Hiscox, 853 B'way New York, sole depot. Send for book and proofs FREE.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. & $1.00 at Druggists.

CATARRH—"COLD IN HEAD" The only remedy for Catarrh. Ease at once. Not a snuff, powder or liquid. Sample free. Ely's Cream Balm is quickly absorbed. Full size, 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROS., Owego, N. Y.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns, Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

EPPS'S GRATEFUL—COMFORTING. COCOA BOILING WATER OR MILK.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Important Family Secret. Indispensible to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock Box 159, Lansing, Mich.

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THE PEOPLE OF THE MIST.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

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Having crossed the bridge, which was instantly hoisted again, Leonard and Otter avoided observation by creeping back toward the water gate as they had come—that is, behind the shelter of the shed. Emerging from this, they ran a few yards till they were opposite the gate, then walked leisurely across the open space, a distance of 50 yards or more, till they reached the thatched hut where the sale of slaves was carried on. There was nobody in this hut; but, looking between the posts on which it was supported, they could see by the light of the moon, now growing momentarily clearer, that a great and uproarious concourse of people was gathered beyond in front of the veranda of the nest itself.

"Come on, Otter," whispered Leonard. "We must go among these gentry. Watch me closely, do what I do, keep your weapons ready, and if it comes to blows get behind my back and fight like a devil. Above all, don't be taken prisoner."

Leonard spoke calmly, but his heart was in his mouth, and his sensations were such as must have been known to Daniel when he went into the lions' den, for, as in the case of the prophet, he felt that nothing short of a special providence could save them. They were round the shed now, and immediately in front of them was a mixed gathering of desperadoes—Portuguese, Arabs, bastards and black men of various tribes—such as Leonard had never seen in all his varied experience.

Villainy and greed were written on every countenance. It was a crew of human demons, and an extensive one. These wretches, most of whom had already drunk too freely and were drinking more, stood with their backs to them, looking toward the veranda of the nest. On the steps of this veranda, surrounded by a choice group of companions, all of them gaudily dressed, a man was standing whom Leonard would have had no difficulty in identifying as the Dom Pereira, even without Otter's warning whisper of "See! The Yellow Devil!"

This remarkable person demands some description as he stood in glory that night at the apex, and, though he know it not, the conclusion of his long career of infamy. He was old, perhaps 70, his hair was white and venerable looking and his person obese. His black eyes were small, cunning, cold and bright, and they had the peculiarity of avoiding the gaze of any person with whom he was in conversation—at least when that person was looking his way. Their glance passed over him, under him, round him—anywhere but at him. As his sobriquet suggested, the coloring of Pereira's flesh was yellow, and the loose skin hung in huge wrinkles upon his cheeks. His mouth was large and coarse, and his fat hands twitched and grasped continually, as though with a desire of clutching gold. For the rest he was gorgeously dressed, and, like his companions, somewhat in liquor.

Such was the outward appearance of Pereira, who was believed in his day to be the very wickedest man in Africa, a preeminence to which few can hope to attain, and the fountain head of the slave trade on this part of the coast. Until his face had been seen, stamped as it was with the traces of long and unmentionable evil, few honest men could guess to what depths humanity can sink. Some indeed have declared that to see him was to understand the devil and all his works.

CHAPTER VII.

At the moment of Leonard's and Otter's introduction to his society the Yellow Devil was about to make a speech, and every eye was fixed upon him so intently that none saw or heard the pair approach.

"Now, my friends, make a path, if you please," said Leonard in a loud voice and speaking in Portuguese. "I wish to pay my respects to your chief."

A dozen men wheeled round at once.

"Who are you?" they cried, seeing a stranger.

"If you will be so kind as to let me pass, I shall be most happy to explain," Leonard answered, pushing his way through the throng.

"Who is that?" cried Pereira in coarse, thick tones. "Bring him here."

"There, you hear him. Let us through, friends," said Leonard. "Let us through."

Thus adjured, the throng opened a path, and Leonard and Otter passed down it, many suspicious eyes scanning them as they went.

"A greeting to you, senor," said Leonard when they had emerged in front of the veranda.

"Curse your greeting! Who in satan's name are you?"

"A humble member of your honorable profession," said Leonard coolly, "come to pay his respects and do a little business."

"Are you? You don't look it. You look like an Englishman. And who is that abortion, pray?" And he pointed to Otter. "I believe that you are spies, and, by heaven, if you are, I am the man to deal with you!"

"This is a likely story," said Leonard, laughing, "that one man and a black dog should venture into the headquarters of gentlemen like you, not being of the cloth. But I think there is a noble gentleman among you—I mean the Senor Xavier—who can vouch for me. Did he not send a note to one Captain Pierre, whose dhow lies in the harbor yonder, hailing from Madagascar? Well, Captain Pierre has the honor of accepting his invitation and arrives here, not without difficulty. Now he begins to think that he would have done better to stick to his ship."

"That is all right, Pereira," said Xavier, a huge Portuguese with a dash of negro blood and a villainous countenance, the same man whom they had followed through the gate. "I sent a note to the senor. I told you of it."

"Then I wish you had left it alone," snarled Pereira for an answer. "I don't like your friend's looks. He might be the captain of an English man-of-war rigged up in our dress." At the words "English man-of-war" a murmur of fear and anger went through the assembly. Some of those present had experience of these hated vessels and their bigoted crews, who loved not this honest commerce, and to all they were names of ill omen. Things looked serious, and Leonard saw that he must do something, and quickly, so he lost his temper, or pretended to.

"Curse you all for a pack of suspicious curs!" he said. "I tell you that my dhow lies yonder. I am half an Englishman and half a creole and as good a man as any of you. Now, look here, Dom Pereira, if you or any other man dares to doubt my word, just step out, and I will ram this down your lying throat," and placing his hand on the hilt of his saber he took a pace forward and scowled. The effect was instantaneous. Pereira turned a little pale beneath his yellow skin, for, like most cruel men, he was a great coward.

"Put up your pig sticker," he said. "I see you are one of the right sort. I only wanted to try you. As you know, we must be careful in our business. Come and shake hands, brother, and be welcome. I trust you now, and old Antonio never does things by halves."

"Perhaps you had better try him a little further," said a young man who was standing near Pereira as Leonard prepared to accept the invitation. "Send for a slave and let us have the old test. There is none better."

Pereira hesitated, and Leonard's blood turned cold.

"Look here, young man," he said more furiously than before, "I have cut the throats of more men than you have whipped, and if you want a test I will give you one. Come down, my young cockerel, come down. There is plenty of light for comb snipping."

The man turned white with rage, but stood a moment contemplating Leonard's athletic form and keen eyes. Apparently he found that in them which gave him pause, for instead of springing at him he burst into a volume of threats and filthy abuse.

How the matter would have ended it is difficult to say. But at this junction Pereira thought it well to interfere and vigorously.

"Peace!" he thundered in his great voice, his white hair bristling with rage. "I have welcomed this man, and he is welcome. Is my word to be set aside by a drunken young brawler like you? Shut your ugly mouth, or, by the saints, I will have you clapped in irons."

The slave driver obeyed. Perhaps he was not sorry for an excuse to escape the quarrel. At any rate, with a scowl at Leonard, he dropped back and was silent.

Harmony being thus restored, Pereira proceeded with the business of the evening. First, however, he called Leonard to him, shook him by the hand and bade a slave girl bring him drink. Then he addressed the company thus:

"My lambs, my dear companions, my true and trusted friends, this is a sad moment for me, your old leader, for I stand here to bid you goodby. Tomorrow the nest will know the Yellow Devil no more, and you must find another captain. Alas! I grow old and am no longer up to the work, and the trade is not what it was, thanks to those infernal Englishmen and their cruisers, which prowl up and down our waters, seeking to rob honest men of the fruits of their enterprise.

"So I retire with such modest gains as I have won by a life of labor—indeed they have gone before me, lest some of you might be put in the way of temptation—to spend the evening of my day in peace and prayer. And now there is one more little thing. As it chanced during our last journey, the daughter of an accursed Englishman fell into our hands. I took her and brought her here, and as her guardian I have asked you to meet me tonight that I may choose her a husband, as it is my duty to do. I cannot help myself. I am far too old for such vanities, and among the settled people near Mozambique, where I am going to live, it might excite remarks. So I will be generous and pass her on to another, but to whom shall I give this prize? Among so many worthy gentlemen how can I set one above the others and declare him the worthiest of the girl? I cannot, so I must leave it to chance, for I know that heaven will choose better than I. Therefore to him who is ready to make the largest present to me I will give this maid, to comfort him with her love—to make a present, mind you, not to pay a price. Still perhaps it will be best that the amount of the present should be ascertained in the usual way—by bidding—in ounces of gold, if you please! One condition more. There shall be nothing immoral in this matter, nothing irregular, my friends. The church shall have its say in it, and he whom I select must wed the maid here, before us all. Have we not a priest at hand, and shall we find no work for him? Now, my children, time draws on. Ho, you, bring on the English maid!"

This speech was not delivered quite so continuously as it is printed here. On the contrary, it was subject to many interruptions, mostly of an ironical nature, the allusions to "a present" to be given for the girl and to the proposed marriage ceremony being received with screams of ribald laughter. Now all this died away, for every eye was watching for the appearance of Juanna.

In a few moments a figure clad in white and guarded by several men was seen advancing from the direction of the armshouse. The figure came on through the moonlight with a swift, agile step, looking neither to the right nor the left till it arrived in front of the veranda and halted. Then it was that Leonard first saw Juanna Rodd. She was very tall and slight; her dark hair was twisted into a single knot at the back of her shapely head; her features were small; her face fair in coloring and somewhat rounded in form. So much he saw at a glance, but it was not until she looked up and round her that Leonard discovered the girl's peculiar glory, the glory of her eyes. Then and in that light he could not tell their color, a difficult task at any time, for they varied from gray to blue, according to the shadows which fell upon them, but he could see that they were wide and splendid, fearless and yet soft. For the rest she was clad in an Arab robe, richly worked, and wore sandals on her feet.

Juanna stopped in front of the veranda and searched it with her eyes. Presently they ceased searching, and she spoke in a clear, low voice.

"What do you want with me now, Dom Antonio Pereira?" she said.

"My dove," he answered in his coarse, mocking tones, "do not be angry with your slave. I promised you, my dove, that I would find a husband for you, and now all these gallant gentlemen are gathered for the choice. It is your marriage hour, my dove."

"Dom Antonio Pereira," the girl answered, "for the last time I plead to you. I am helpless here among you, and I have done you no injury. Let me go unharmed, I pray of you!"

"Let you go unharmed? Why, who would hurt you, my dove?" answered the satyr. "You go to a husband."

"I shall never go to any husband of your choosing, Dom Antonio," Juanna said again in a low and steady voice. "Be assured of that, all of you. I have no fear of you, for God will help me in the last resource. And now, as I have pleaded to you for the last time, so for the last time I warn you, Dom Antonio, and your wicked companions also. Go on with this if you will, but a judgment awaits you. Death is near to you, you murderer, and after death vengeance!"

Thus she spoke, not loud indeed, but with a conviction, a power and a dignity of mien that carried terror to the hearts of the most hardened villains there. It was at the conclusion of her speech that her eyes first met those of Leonard Outram. He was bending forward to listen, and in his grief and anger he had forgotten to preserve the truculent expression which was his part to wear. Once more Leonard's face was the face of an English gentleman, noble and open, if somewhat stern. Their eyes met, and there was that in his which caused Juanna to pause. She looked at him swiftly, as though she would read his very soul, and in answer he put all his will and heart's desire into his gaze, the will and the desire that she should know him to be her friend. They had never met before. She did not even dream of his existence, and there was little in Leonard's outward appearance to distinguish him from the ruffians by whom he was surrounded. And yet her quick sense, sharpened by despair, read what was written in his eyes and read it aright. From that moment Juanna felt that she was not alone among these wolves; that there was one at least who would save her if he could. In an instant she had searched his face and dropped her eyes again, fearing lest she should awake suspicion.

The scene was one which Leonard never forgot. Above the bright moon shone in the heavens, before him were rank upon rank of evil faces, each marked with some new emotion, and standing alone in their midst was the beautiful girl, proud in the depth of shame, defiant even in the power of foes gathered to destroy her.

For awhile the wind had dropped, and the silence was deep—so deep was it that Leonard could hear the mew of a kitten which had crept from the veranda and was rubbing itself against Juanna's feet. She heard it also, and, stooping, picked up the little creature and held it to her breast.

"Let her go!" said a voice from the crowd. "She is a witch and will bring ill luck upon us."

At the sound Pereira seemed to awake. With a hideous oath he flung himself from the chair and waddled down the steps toward his victim.

"Curse you, you slut!" he said. "Do you think to frighten men with your threats? Let God help you if he can. The Yellow Devil is god here. You are as much in my power as this brute." And he snatched the kitten from her arms and dashed it to the ground, where it lay broken. "You see, God does not help the kitten, and he will not help you. Here, strip her. Let men see what they were going to buy." And, gripping the breast of her white robe, he rent it open.

With one hand Juanna gathered up the torn dress, and with the other she began to do something to her hair. An agony of fear took hold of Leonard. He knew the story of the poison which she carried. Was she about to use it?

Once again their eyes met, and there was warning in his glance. She loosed her dark hair indeed and let it fall about her shoulders, covering her rent robe to the waist, but she did no more. Only after that Leonard saw that she kept her right hand closed, and he knew that her death was hidden within it. Then she spoke once more to Pereira:

"In your last hour may you remember these two deeds," she said, pointing to the writhing kitten and to her torn dress. Now slaves drew near to do their master's bidding, but even that audience would not suffer this.

"Leave her alone," they said. "We can see that the girl is fair and perfect."

Then the slaves hung back, nor did Pereira repeat his commands.

Returning to the veranda, he stood by the chair, and taking an empty glass in his hand by way of an auctioneer's hammer began:

"Gentlemen, I am going to offer you a very choice lot, so choice that it makes up all the sale. The lot is a white girl, half English and half Portuguese by blood. She is well educated and devout. As to her docility I can say nothing. That will be for her husband to attend to. Of her beauty I need not speak. You can all see it for yourselves. Look at that figure, that hair, those eyes. Have any of you known their equal? Well, this lot will be to him among you who is inclined to make me the largest present in compensation—you, yes, he may take her this very night, and my blessing with her. But there are conditions. He whom I approve must be lawfully married to the girl by the priest Francisco here," and turning he pointed to a small, melancholy looking man, with a womanish face and dark blue eyes, who stood in the background clothed in a priest's robe. "Then I shall have done my duty by her. One more thing, gentlemen. We are not going to waste time in little bids. The upset price will be 50 ounces."

"Silver?" said a voice.

"Silver? No, of course not. Do you think you are bidding for a nigger girl, fool? Gold, man, gold! Thirty ounces of gold, and payment to be made on the hall."

There was a groan of disappointment, and one man cried out:

"What are we poor fellows to do? Thirty ounces for a beginning! Where is our chance?"

"What are you to do? Why, work hard at your profession and grow rich, of course! Do you suppose that these prizes are for the poor? Now, then, the fair is open. Who bids for the white girl Juanna? Thirty ounces is offered. What advance, what advance?"

"Thirty-five!" said a wizened little man, with a hectic cough, who looked fitter for a burial than a bridal.

"Forty!" cried another, a pure bred Arab of stately appearance and saturnine expression, who wished to add to his harem.

"Forty-five!" answered the wizened man.

Then the Arab bid 50, and for awhile it seemed that these two alone were competitors.

When the bids had reached 70 ounces, the Arab muttered "Allah!" and gave up. He preferred to wait for the houris.

"Knock her down," said the wizened man. "She is mine."

"Wait awhile, my little friend," said the great Portuguese, Xavier, who had passed the water gate before Leonard and his companions. "I am going to begin now. Seventy-five!"

"Eighty!" said the little man.

"Eighty-five!" answered Xavier.

"Ninety!" screamed the other.

"Ninety-five!" said Xavier.

"A hundred!" yelled the small man.

"A hundred and five!" replied Xavier, triumphantly capping his bid.

Then, with a curse, his antagonist gave up also, and the mob shouted, thinking that Xavier had won.

"Knock her down, Pereira," said Xavier in his turn as he surveyed his prize with affected unconcern.

"Wait a moment," put in Leonard, speaking for the first time. "I am going to begin now. A hundred and ten!"

The multitude shouted again. The contest was growing exciting. Xavier glared at Leonard and bit his fingers with rage. He was very near his limit of possible expenditure.

"Now, then," cried Pereira, licking his lips for joy, since the price had already run 20 ounces higher than he expected. "Now, then, friend Xavier, am I to knock down this beauty to the stranger Captain Pierre? It sounds a lot, but she is cheap at the price, dirt cheap. Look at her and bid up. But mind, it is cash down, no credit—no, not for an ounce."

"A hundred and fifteen," said Xavier, with the air of a man making his last throw for fortune.

"A hundred and twenty," said Leonard quietly.

He had bid to the last ounce in his possession, and if Xavier went further he must give in unless indeed he chose to offer Soa's ruby in payment. This, needless to say, he was not anxious to do. Moreover, no one would believe a stone of that size to be genuine. But of all this he showed nothing in his face; but, turning coolly, he called to a slave girl to bring him sherbets and busied himself with filling his glass. His hand never trembled, for he knew well that his antagonist was watching for a cue, and if he showed uncertainty all might be lost. But in his heart Leonard wondered what he should do if another ounce was bid.

Meanwhile the spectators were shouting encouragement, and Pereira was urging Xavier to increase his offer. For awhile the Portuguese hesitated, surveying Juanna, who stood pale and silent, her head bowed upon her breast. At this juncture Leonard turned, the glass still in his hand.

"Did you make any advance, senor?" he asked.

"No, curse you. Take her. I will not put down another ounce for her or any woman on the earth."

Leonard only smiled and looked at Pereira.

"Going!" said that worthy. "The white girl, Juanna, is going to the stranger Pierre for 120 ounces of gold. Going! Come, Xavier, don't lose her. If you do, you will only be sorry once, and that will be always. Now for the last time," and he lifted the glass in his hand and paused.

Xavier made a step forward and opened his lips to speak. Leonard's heart stood still, but presently the Portuguese changed his mind and turned away.

"Gone!" screamed Pereira, bringing the glass down so heavily on the arm of his chair that it flew into fragments.

CHAPTER VIII.

"Gone!" said Pereira again. "And now, friend Pierre, before we ratify this little matter by the aid of holy church, perhaps you will table the gold. This is a cash transaction, remember."

"Certainly," answered Leonard. "Where is that black dog of mine, the dwarf? Ah, there he is! Dog, weigh out the stuff. If you have not enough, here is more," and he unbuckled his belt, from which he had been careful to extract the ruby, and threw it to Otter.

"Now, gentlemen and companions," he went on, "for I hope that we may do business together by and by, drink my health and my bride's. I have paid pretty dear for her, but what of it? A gentleman of our profession should always be ready to back his fancy, for if his is apt to be a short life he may as well make it a merry one."

"She will think the better of you, and you of her, for it," cried a voice. "Here is to Captain Pierre and the girl," and they drank, shouting aloud in their half drunken merriment.

Meanwhile Otter, advancing with obsequious steps, was pouring handful after handful of gold coin and ingots into the large scales which Pereira caused to be held before him. Now all the gold was in, a shining heap.

"The balance does not turn," said Xavier. "I claim the girl."

"Baas," said Otter in a low voice and speaking in Dutch, "have you more gold? The weight is short."

Leonard glanced carelessly at the scales. They were trembling on the turn.

"As much as you like," he said, "but here is what will do it."

And drawing off his signet ring he threw it on the pile. The ruby excepted, it was the last thing of value that he had about him. The scale vibrated and sank down.

"Good," said Pereira, rubbing his hands at the sight of so much treasure, "but bring me the acid that I may test the stuff. No offense, stranger Pierre, but this is a wicked world, in which brass has passed for gold before today."

The acid was brought and the ingots tested at hazard, Pereira holding them to the light of the lamp.

"They are good!" he said. "Now, father, do your part."

The priest Francisco stepped forward. He was very pale and seemed terrified. Leonard, watching him, wondered what had brought him into such company, for the man's face was good and even refined.

"Dom Antonio," said the priest in a soft, girlish voice, "I protest against this. Fate has brought me among you, though against my own will, and I have been forced to bear the sight of much evil, but I have wrought none. I have shriven the dying, I have ministered to the sick, I have comforted the oppressed, but I have taken no share of the price of blood. I am a priest of our holy church, and if I wed these two before the sight of men they will be husband and wife till death, and I shall have set the seal of the blessing of the church upon an act of shame. I will not do it."

"You will not do it, you shaveling traitor!" screamed Pereira in a voice hoarse with rage. "Do you want to follow your brother, then? Look here, my friend, either you obey me and marry these two or"— and he hissed a horrible threat.

"No, no," said Leonard, anxious to find an escape from this abominable mockery. "Let him be. What do the cheat's prayers matter? The lady and I can do without them."

"I tell you, stranger, that you shall marry this girl, and this sniveler must marry you. If you don't, I will keep both her and the gold, and as for him he can choose. Here, slaves, the sjamboch."

Francisco's delicate face flushed pink. "I am no hero that I can suffer thus," he said. "I will do your bidding, Dom Antonio, and may God forgive me the sin! For you, Pierre and Juanna, I am about to make you man and wife, to join you in a sacrament that is none the less holy and indissoluble because of the dreadful circumstances under which it is celebrated. I say to you, Pierre, abandon your wickedness and love and cherish this woman, lest a curse from heaven fall upon you. I say to you, Juanna, put your trust in God, the God of the fatherless and oppressed, who will avenge your wrongs—and forgive me. Let water be brought that I may consecrate it—water and a ring."

"Here, take this one," said Pereira, lifting Leonard's signet ring from the pile of gold. "I give it back for a luck penny."

And he tossed the ring to the priest.

Water was brought in a basin, and the father consecrated it.

Then he bade Leonard stand by the girl and motioned to the crowd to fall back from them. All this while Leonard had been watching Juanna. She said no word, and her face was calm, but her eyes told him the terror and perplexity which tore her heart.

Once or twice she lifted her clinched right hand toward her lips, then dropped it without touching them. Leonard knew but too well what deed she meditated. He knew also the deadly nature of the drug she carried. If once it touched her lips! The suspense was terrible. He could bear it no longer. Even at the risk of discovery he must speak with her. In obedience to the priest's direction he sauntered to her side, laughing; then, still laughing, with his hand he separated the tresses of dark hair, as though to look at the beauty of her side face, and bent down as if to kiss her.

She stood pale and rigid, but once more her hand went toward her mouth.

"Stop!" he whispered swiftly into her ear, speaking in English. "I have come to rescue you. Go through this. It means nothing. Then, if I bid you, run for the drawbridge into the slave camp."

She heard, the light of intelligence shone in her eyes, and her hand fell again.

"Come, stop that, friend Pierre," said Pereira suspiciously. "What are you whispering about?"

"I was telling the bride how beautiful I think her," he answered carelessly.

Juanna turned and flashed on him a well simulated glance of hate and scorn. Then the ceremony began.

The young priest had a low and beautiful voice, and by the light of the moon he read the Roman Catholic ritual of marriage so solemnly that even the villains who stood round ceased their jokes and sneers and were silent. All things were done in order, though Juanna made no reply to the usual questions. With much sham courtesy the loathsome Pereira gave the bride away, their hands were joined, the ring was set upon Juanna's finger, the blessing was pronounced, and it was finished.

All this while Leonard stood like a man in a dream. He felt as though he were really being married. It even came into his mind as he looked upon the loveliness of the mock bride at his side that a worse fate might befall him. Then of a sudden an incident happened that brought him to a sense of the facts. The priest had no brush with which to sprinkle the consecrated water and looked round for a substitute.

"Here, take this," said Pereira, with an ugly laugh, as he snatched a three thonged slave whip from the hand of a man who stood by and handed it to Francisco. He took the scourge which was stained with blood, dipped it into the basin and scattered the holy drops upon them—drops of blood and water. Juanna saw and shivered, and Leonard awoke from his dream—the farce was played. Now he must try to escape. "There, that is finished, Dom Antonio," he said, "and I think I heard this lady whisper that with your permission we will bid you good night. My canoe"—

"Nonsense, you will stop here tonight," said Pereira.

"Thanks, I think not," said Leonard. "Tomorrow I may return to do a little business of another kind. I have a commission for about 50, at a good price for the right sort." As Leonard spoke thus, glancing to the east, he saw dense masses of vapor rising into the air about half a mile away. The damp reeds had been fired at last. The settlement men had not failed in their task, and soon the flames would be discovered. He must be gone and swiftly.

"Well, if you must, you must," answered Pereira. And Leonard observed that he looked relieved as he said it. He did not know the reason at the time. It was this: Juanna had told him that the man who bought her would find his death in it. He had a superstitious fear of the girl and believed her. Therefore he was glad that her purchaser should go, lest it might be said that he had murdered him in order to retain both the woman and her price. So he bade him farewell, and Leonard turned to depart, followed by Otter and Juanna, whom he led by the hand.

And now all might have gone well for that time had it not been for an unlucky chance. Leonard's scheme was to walk toward the water gate, but if no better plan of reaching it should offer to turn suddenly and run for the drawbridge, where Soa and the others would be waiting.

Already he had started when the great Portuguese, Xavier, who had been watching, plunged in sullen thought, stepped forward. "At least I will have a kiss for my trouble," he said, and seizing Juanna round the waist he drew her toward him.

Then it was that Leonard forgot his caution, as under such circumstances a man with nerves already strained to breaking point well might do. Doubling his fist, he struck the giant in the face with such force that Xavier fell headlong to the ground, dragging Juanna with him. Leonard would have done better to have suffered her to be insulted, but just then he remembered only that he was protecting a helpless girl.

Juanna was up in a moment and at his side. Xavier also sprang to his feet, cursing with fury and drawing his saber as he rose.

"Follow me," said Leonard to Juanna and Otter. Then, without more ado, he took to his heels.

A shout of laughter went up from the mob.

"This is the brave man. This is the French fire eater," they cried. "He strikes unawares and is afraid to fight." Nor did they stop at words. All of them were jealous of the stranger and would have rejoiced to see him dead.

"Stop him!" they shouted, and scores of men started, running like dogs to turn a hare.

Still Leonard might have won through, for he was swift of foot, but neither Juanna nor Otter could run as fast as he, and his pace must be their pace. Before he had gone 50 yards he found himself confronted by a dozen or more men, some of whom had knives in their hands.

"Stop, coward, stop and fight," they yelled in Portuguese and Arabic, waving their knives in his face.

"Certainly," answered Leonard, wheeling round and glancing about him.

There, not 30 yards away, was the drawbridge of the slave camp, and he thought he saw it tremble as if it was about to fall. Toward him rushed the great Portuguese screaming imprecations, saber aloft and his hideous face red with blood. At his side were Otter and Juanna.

"Otter," he said quickly as he drew his sword, "guard my back if you can, for when I have killed him the rest will spring. For you, young lady, reach the bridge if you may. Soa and your people are there." Now Xavier was upon him with a rush. He struck furiously, and Leonard avoided the blow, springing backward out of reach. Twice he rushed on thus, and twice he smote, but each time Leonard ran backward toward the drawbridge that now was not more than 20 yards away. A fourth time the Portuguese came on, and the Englishman could not repeat his tactics, for the mob hommed him in behind. On sped Xavier and smote his hardest. Leonard saw the steel gleam in the moonlight and lifted his sword to guard. The blow fell, fire sprung from it in sparks, and down rattled the fragments of shattered steel. His sword was broken.

"Fight on, baas," said the voice of Otter. "Fight on. Both swords have gone."

Leonard looked up. It was true. The Portuguese was casting aside his broken weapon and clutching at his knife. Now, Leonard had no knife, and at the moment he never thought of his revolver. But he still held the hilt of his sword, and with it he sprang straight at Xavier, who rushed to meet him. They met with a dull shock as bull meets bull. He struck one blow with the broken sword hilt, then dropped it. It was useless.

But the stroke did him good service, for falling on the right hand of the Portuguese it paralyzed it for a second, causing him to let fall the dagger. Then they gripped each other, fighting desperately with their naked strength alone. Twice the huge Portuguese lifted the Englishman from the ground, striving to throw him, while the crowd yelled with excitement. But twice he failed. Not for nothing had Leonard learned wrestling as a lad and hardened his iron muscles by years of toil. Xavier may have weighed 16 stone, and he did not weigh 13, but his arms were like bars of steel, and he was struggling for his life. He waited awhile, letting the Portuguese exhaust himself in efforts to hurl him to the ground. Then, suddenly tightening his grip, Leonard put out his strength. He could not hope to lift the man, that he knew, but he might throw him. With a sudden movement he hooked his right leg behind Xavier's left calf. Then he cast his weight forward and pushed with all his strength upon the great man's breast. Xavier tottered, recovered himself, tottered again and strove to shift his leg. Leonard felt the movement and met it with a supreme effort. Losing his balance, his foe swayed slowly backward like a falling tree then fell with a thud that shook the ground. It was a gallant throw, and even the "ranks of Tusculum" as represented by the slave drivers could scarce forbear to cheer. Now Leonard lay upon the breast of the man, for he was pulled down with him.

For a moment his enemy was still breathing stertorously, for the shock of the fall had been great. Leonard looked around. There, some eight feet away, was the knife, and he who could grasp it must win this deadly game. But how could he grasp it? Xavier, whose strength and powers were coming back, still hugged him in his fearful grip. He also saw the knife and would win it. Rapidly, almost instinctively, Leonard measured the distance with his eye. There was but one plan—to roll to it. The first roll would leave him undermost, but the dagger would still be out of Xavier's reach. Then if he could only succeed in turning him upon his back once more Leonard would be uppermost again, and if he was able to free his hand it might grasp the dagger. It was a terrible risk, but he must take it.

He lay motionless awhile, husbanding his force, and the Portuguese surged and heaved beneath him. He could feel the muscles of his mighty frame start up in knots as he struggled. At last he let him have his way, and over they went, the two of them. Now Xavier was uppermost, and the mob yelled in triumph, for they thought that the stranger's strength was spent.

"The knife, the knife!" gasped Xavier, and one of his servants sprang forward to give it to him. But Otter was watching and started out of the press, naked saber in hand. His fierce and ugly face was twitching with excitement; his black eyes shone, and his vast shoulders worked to and fro. To Juanna, fascinated by the fierce struggle, the dwarf looked like some black gnome, like a thing of supernatural power, half toad, half human.

"He who touches the knife dies!" he said in guttural Arabic, stretching his long arm and saber over it. "Let these cocks fight it out, my masters."

The man shrank back. He also was afraid of Otter, deeming him uncanny. Nor did any others interfere.

And now came the moment of death or victory. As he could not reach the weapon, with a sudden movement Xavier freed his right hand and grasped the Englishman's throat, but to do this he must lessen the pressure on his breast. Leonard felt the grip, and the knowledge that his end was at hand renewed his powers. Twice he writhed like a snake, gripping the ground with the muscles of his back and legs. Once he swung his frame to the right, then one vast effort, and, lo! Xavier turned slowly over like a log of wood, and again Leonard lay upon his breast.

Leonard lay upon his breast, and his right arm was free and within reach of the dagger. But the giant's grip of his throat was cruel. The blood drummed in his ears, and his senses began to go. No, he would not die thus and leave the girl helpless. Where was it? He was blind. He could see nothing but her white face. He must get free—ah, he knew how! They thought that he was done. See, his head fell, when suddenly he reared himself up, and his arm heaved in the air. Crash it came full on the forehead of Xavier, that in its turn was pillowed on the stony earth. The grip slackened. Crash again, a fearful and despairing blow. Leonard's throat was free, and the air rushed into his bursting lungs. Now he could see the knife and grasp it, but there was no need to use it. The great man beneath him flung his arms wide, shivered and was still.

Then it was, while men paused wondering at those awful blows, that Juanna, mindful of her deliverer's bidding, turned and fled, sick at heart, but unhindered, to the edge of the ditch opposite the drawbridge. Otter also rushed up and dragged Leonard from the ground.

"Wow," he cried, "a good fight and a great blow! Dead, by my father's spirit—dead, and no touch of steel! Awake, my father, awake, for if the boar is down the pigs remain."

Leonard heard his words dimly and knew their import. With an effort he ceased to stagger and rested his weight upon the dwarf, much as a man might lean upon some sturdy post. His breath came back to him, and his mind cleared.

He looked round and saw Juanna standing near the bridge, like one who hesitates whether to fly or stay.

"Sirs," gasped Leonard, "I have fought, and I have won. Now let me go in peace with the girl. Is the man alive?"

There was a ring of men round the body of Xavier, and in their center knelt the priest Francisco. At this moment he rose and said:

"It is useless to minister to him. He is dead."

The slavers looked at Leonard with awe not unmixed with admiration. Who had ever seen such a thing—that one whose strength had been a byword should be slain by the naked fist? They forgot that it is comparatively easy to kill a man whose head rests upon a stone.

Presently, however, their wonder gave way to rage. Xavier had been a favorite among them, and they were not minded that he should die unavenged. So they drew round Leonard, scowling and cursing.

"Stand back," he said, "and let me pass. I have fought the man fairly. And I wished to take advantage of him should I not have used this?" And for the first time he remembered and drew his colt, the sight of which cooled their ardor somewhat, for they gave way. "Perhaps you will give me an arm, father," Leonard went on, speaking to the priest, who was standing by. "I am much shaken."

Francisco complied, and they started toward Juanna, Otter guarding the rear with his saber. Before they had gone ten yards, however, after a hasty consultation with one of his captains Pereira waddled toward them.

"Seize that man!" he shouted. "He has killed the worthy Dom Xavier. Having first insulted him, he has killed him by violence, and he must answer for it."

A dozen ruffians sprang forward at his bidding, only to be met by the saber and pistol of Otter, with neither of which were they anxious to make closer acquaintance. Leonard saw that the position was very grave, and a thought came into his mind. "You wish to escape from this place, father?" he said rapidly to the priest.

"Yes," answered Francisco. "It is a hell."

"Then lead me as swift as you may to that bridge. I am hurt and weak, and there is succor beyond."

As he spoke the drawbridge, which

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1895.

Carnegie and Protection.

Carnegie of the Andrew Carnegie Steel works, some time since said that he wanted no protection in the way of tariff. It will be remembered that during the Homestead strifes in the summer of 1892 Mr. Carnegie made some similar remarks, and certainly was most heartlessly indifferent to the success of the Republican party all that campaign. He is one of the men who have made millions and who can well afford now to stretch a point to help his men, but those who know Carnegie will understand the last drop will be exacted. Omitting the charity feature of the case, and considering the business necessities of the situation, public attention will be generally attracted to the Carnegie works. The cut announced in the wage scale is 15 per cent. and with a cut in the higher priced labor of 30 per cent. Thus this person or those who assist in his business operations expect to make up the difference. It was more than hinted at some time ago, that what Carnegie and some more like him really did want, was free trade or practically free trade. With free trade they would have a club to whack labor with that would be superior to anything man could devise. It was therefore in reducing the remuneration of the labor employed that the difference was to be made. European wages will make European conditions and perhaps the Carnegies have an idea that with labor reduced as they most likely intend to the level of the Old World, America labor can be controlled effectually. No wonder then, these men want no protection. Working men are quick to see the justice or injustice of proposed reductions and in hours of labor. They can easily discriminate between the two kinds, and manufacturers and others employing labor need not fear any injustice at the hands of labor unions. In Carnegie's case it may be fairly warranted that European wages are being made in order that American labor may get a black eye.

Proposed Constitutional Convention.

The movement for a constitutional convention is not being received with that hearty response perhaps expected from the people. We are given to understand that the legal fraternity are not able to agree upon the advisibility of such a step, though a goodly number agree that a revision is necessary. The world moves right along, and Wisconsin moves with it, and it follows that there are always a number of folks who are desirous of engrafting their ideas upon the body politic. Of all these ideas, some are good and some are not so good, as might of course be the case. But what the plain, ordinary people, the plain frugal people are to have done for them in the way of reform, is not hinted at. There are no intimations whatever that these are to be considered, or that the proposed new constitution is to be constructed in their interests. There are reforms of the most needed character, but of such it is not very clear that there is any intention on the part of the constitution tinkers to consider.

It would be well to let this matter of making a new constitution wait a while. There is no hurry at all. The thing looks suspicious. The people are taxed to death now, and the expense of a constitutional convention is such that it may well be saved to the people who have to pay the bills.

There is not much doubt in the minds of any person who has given the matter any thought whatever, that the desired settlement of the present financial problems can better by far be settled by a commission of educated financiers and statesmen, than by any congress. And it would be well to add to the number three or more prominent business men in the world of commerce and manufactures. It must be obvious that in the state of present feeling in congress and the hetrogenious elements with which it is composed, that any settlement of present troubles and problems can not be made with any satisfaction whatever.

Mr. Cleveland and his party are at variance and it is plainly evident no agreement can be reached that will cure the deep seated trouble. Even if a compromise could be reached it would be no measure that would give that degree of satisfaction which would be acceptable to the country. In the nature of things it is futile to expect. The sooner therefore a commission is decided upon the better.

From all accounts our gain in population the past year has been materially decreased from that of previous years. The prevailing depression in commercial and manufacturing circles, with the consequent effect upon the workers well as those of capital, has operated to check emigration. The figures of one important steamship line alone will shed much light upon the arrival and departures and if the decrease has been so marked in this, it is clear the same causes have operated to diminish arrivals on other steamer lines. This particular line during 1894 brought to this country 18,690 steerage passengers and carried back to Europe 19,245. There has been no such gain the past year as has been the case previously, and for the coming year the same state of affairs bids fair to prevail. However, as things are this decrease has not been an unmixed evil.

The Ashland Business Men's association has adopted resolutions in sympathy with the strikers on the ore docks.

Reform in Municipal Government.

This is going to be a fruitful theme evidently for some time to come. The people, however, have associated in their minds something else in addition to closing the saloons on the Sabbath day and the abolition of gambling. That these are not necessary in any properly regulated municipality of course goes without saying, and no good citizen will for a moment take any issue with those who are determined upon this end. They will rather lend their hearty co-operation that the desired result be brought about. But there is another issue involved in this matter of good government as well, and very likely the two go together. The people demand better government and the abolition of the present fruitful waste of their money, and the practical confiscation of a liberal percentage of their property under the guise of public improvements and the worst swindle of all, special assessments. It is understood all about the arguments of those who would uphold the theory upon which the present system of making public improvements are based, but they are wrong.

The streets, alleys, sewers, water pipes, grading, paving and all the rest that make money for rascally contractors and collusive aldermen and city officials, are used by all the people in common. It is true that paved streets, sewers, etc., improve ones property, but who does it improve the most in reality, those who own property elsewhere and in places where the march of half improvements are going on. By half improvements is meant improvements that are half done and have to be done much sooner than they would if they were properly and honestly done in the first place. It would never do for city contractors to honestly carry out the specifications, you know.

Again, one of the evils in good government, state and local, is the fact that officials are practically purchased in the matter of receiving dead head passes on our railroads. Of course no official would sell his vote, this is not intended, but the fact of having passes certainly makes it rather difficult to do that, which if necessary for the interests of his city devolves upon his vote. The mayor must have more power and responsibility. This is indispensible if we are to have that measure of good results so sadly needed. It must be evident that however so disposed no mayor can do that which he considers necessary for the interests of the people, both in all moral aspects and in other aspects of city affairs. Much of the inefficientness and immoralness of the present time is not due so much to any individuals as it is to the wretched system prevailing, with the conglomeration of a superfluity of committees all with equal powers, and all with different sections of their city or town fighting for precedence and the best end of the alleged improvements that are to be made from time to time. The mayor can not call any mis doers to time, for if he does the council will shake him down in quick time. Again, even if he wants to, he finds he has not the required power under the charter to do so. Reform the men, reform the system and reform the voters. With a first reform on the part of the voters themselves the other will come all in order. This means votes that better men be placed in the offices and these men will quickly reform the deficient system; if they don't, elect others that will.

The administration has fixed it so that if the Royalists and Queen Lil rise against the Hawaii Republic and down President Dole, there is not a United States vessel at Honolulu or anywhere near to protect Americans or American interests our vessels having been recalled weeks ago. But of course England has a war vessel at Honolulu and on the first intimation of disorder or revolutionists movements, an English force will and assume charge. This done it is a dead certainty that the United States will be a dead cock in the pit. This is certainly the present desideratum on the part of Cleveland and Gresham as they know perfectly well that no United States vessel being on hand, this would be the course pursued.

The closing down of all the jute factories in the country was naturally a small matter to the Democratic statesmen, they having gone into the wrecking business wholesale. Senator Cameron introduced a bill to provide a tariff duty of 5 cents per square yard on hemp and jute carpet and carpeting, but the introduction will be all the consideration this bill will get.

The annual report of Illinois railroads show number of miles at 10,554, total stock $2,112,676,715, being $50,891 per week, a sum stated to be much in excess of the actual cost. The total earnings were $71,246,953. The number of people killed at grade crossings is not stated.

Two hundred and fifty years ago Jan. 1 the first free school was established at Dedham, Mass. This anniversary was celebrated on New Year's day by the people of Dedham, an appropriate address being delivered by Governor Greenhalge.

Secretary of State Gresham officially certifies everything down at Bluefields was all right and all is lovely. The American people don't think so.

Dr. Parkhurst proposes to reform the New York police. His drastic proposition is to discharge all police above the ranks of sergeants.

The annual messages of the several governors afford interesting reading, now that all the Christmas stories have been finished.

$200,000,000 is paid every year to the foreign ship owners for transportation of our exports and imports.

The speech of Congressman Haugen on the currency in the house was excellent and brim full of sense.

The bloody Turks have in the late massacres killed 15,000 Armenians, the slaughter lasting forty days

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New York's new mayor, William L. Strong, promises reform all along the line. It is needed.

The chances are that Senator Cullom of Illinois will be re-elected, despite the opposition.

Opposition to the new anti-toxine treatment for diphtheria is developing in England.

The Cuba tariff is to be revised, Spain appointing a commission for that purpose.

Official pomp was one of the features of New Year's day at Washington.

Julius Caesar Burrows is the new senator from Michigan.

We shall have a good ice crop after all.

Prisons as Reformatories.

If the governor of Wisconsin desires to do that which will please every good citizen in the state, let him take advanced ground in the matter of placing our state prison in the front rank of those states who are far sighted in placing the penitentiaries on a much higher plane than they have ever stood. The advanced ideas are not to merely cage the prisoners and to make beasts of burden of them, but to make our prisons reformatories and to cease making them places where contractors can grow rich out of prison labor. New York and Minnesota state prisons are now advanced reformatories and prisons for safe keeping of hardened and professional convicts who can not be reformed under any circumstances. Those imprisoned for first offences and younger in years are as a fact really placed in schools, military companies formed, and educated in every respect. They are taught professions, trades and taught to behave themselves as gentlemen. Their sentences are such that their release depends upon themselves and not upon the exertion of efforts to secure an executive pardon. It is evident that such people once more admitted into the world are fitted to take their place, educated, refined, and with the manners of gentlemen. Society will in all such cases take these men or women by the hand and will not turn the cold shoulder afraid of contamination. Waupun prison can well as not be placed under the same advanced plane. That this be done the proper warden must be selected. In this respect the governor will do well to show discrimination. Wisconsin demands reform in more than one matter and it does not elect Republican state officials without a purpose.

Mr. Reed Not Afraid.

Rumors are current that Mr. Reed, urged by his friends, is considering the matter of the next speakership. It is urged, says dame rumor, that Mr. Reed's friends are arguing with them to the effect that his every action while speaker would be carefully watched, and that he would certainly be held responsible and accountable for the acts of the next or fifty-fourth congress. It is therefore claimed that as there is always more or less misconstruction of things anyway; that this along with those displeased with the course of the next congress and party friction sure to arise, that his presidential chances may be most seriously impaired if not ruined.

Dame rumor is likely chasing around the wrong tree. Mr. Reed is not this sort of a man. If he listens to the persuasions of those who want him the next speaker, or if his own ideas incline that way, the chances are that he will accept the speakership and let the presidential business take care of itself. Mr. Reed does not yet think the life of the Republican party depends upon him, and if he has presidential ambitions, such are an honor to the man, as surely to every true American must the thought be precious, that the road to the White House is open to every citizen. Mr. Reed's ambitions are honorable, if they are inclined presidentially, and it is certain that the speakership question will not be determined by him from any motives of fear lest he be held responsible. Mr. Reed is not in the least afraid of the responsibility.

Back of it all is the revival of a state banking currency. What would it matter to the wreckers of a bank or even for that matter a failure, as the law would call it honest if the government did exhaust the small per cent. for redemption and called on other banks to make up the needed amount? Banks under such proposed laws would certainly not be conducted or managed with the scrutiny and care they are now.

"The ultimate object of the Democratic currency tinkers," says the New York Tribune, "is to drive the country back to the old system of state banks, under which the value of a note depended very largely upon its distance from the concern that issued it. Back of all the tinkering, arguing and theorizing of the currency quacks lies a determined and ill-concealed purpose to destroy the present national banking system and replace it with a scheme that will unbalance the existing safety and equality of the circulating medium and develop speculation in bank notes into a flourishing industry."

The Cleveland administration is sorely perplexed over the tariff situation. The new law will not yield the revenues needed nor even expected.

It is regarded as probable that the president may order all ports closed against the powers that have discriminated against our commerce.

Chicago people should knock out the men who propose to confiscate valuable property in the construction of elevated railroads.

The thief who stole that diamond solitaire of the governor will receive the execration of every law abiding citizen of the state

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The new Republican state administration enters upon its career with the best wishes of the people of Wisconsin.

Senator Quay will inaugurate a programme by which it is thought the income tax will be knocked out.

The Tennessee legislature will have a lively time if they count out Governor-elect Evans as they propose.

Gold shipments have recommenced with a vim that threatens to knock out the gold reserve.

The presence of Senator Hill at a White House dinner gives rise to various rumors.

There is a prospect of the currency bill coming to a vote some time during the week.

Only nineteen Ohio Republicans are already out to succeed Governor McKinley.

New York has in Mr. Morton the first Republican governor in twelve years.

A movement is on foot to perpetuate the World's Congress auxiliary.

The matter of good roads might engage the attention of our legislators.

Republicans are correct in opposing any minor changes in the tariff.

Senator James McMillan of Michigan, succeeds himself.

The proposed increased beer tax is to be $2 per barrel.

Prohibition is again looming up in Iowa as an issue.

Responsibility For Low Prices.

The enormous wheat and cotton crops of the world are responsible for the low prices. Both this country north and south, to omit South America and India, have most tremendous crops of wheat and cotton, with the result of 50 cent wheat and 5 cent cotton, and crop reports of late indicate that the area planted to wheat and cotton will be even greater next year.

This matter of overproduction is now being seriously discussed and indeed it is a matter for much reflection on the part of agriculturists. An exchange talks about deversified agriculture and observes that: American farmers should realize that the enormous and very rapid extension of wheat raising in Argentina is having a severely depressing effect on the price of that cereal. For example, one province alone—Santa Fe—had 1,670,000 acres in wheat last year; this year it had a crop of 4,750,000 acres. And the other provinces are not far behind. The soil and climate of Argentina are excellently adapted to wheat growing; labor is much cheaper than in the United States. Argentine competition has come to stay. The days of dollar are gone forever. American wheat growers, like our cotton planters, must face the problem, and if possible find a solution in more diversified agriculture. All intelligent ones already see that "free silver" will not help a case like this, and are studying the problem in the light of the facts not through demagogic theories."

Another exchange opines though that perhaps it is not quite as bad after all, and says: "December farm prices for agricultural products do not indicate the serious net loss of wealth to the producing sections that a superficial examination of the returns would suggest. Application of the government price data to a crop yield of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat shows a depreciation of value equivalent to about $111,000,000; and on a cotton production of 9,000,000 bales there in an apparent shrinkage, as compared with the price a year ago, of $95,000,000. But against these losses there are gains of $163,000,000 on corn and oats, and the gain on barley is a fair offset to the small loss on rye and buckwheat.

There is no gainsaying the fact that farming communities have suffered severely from the persistent price shrinkage of recent years: but it is well in striking the general business balance to give as much prominent to the partial compensations as to the losses. The planter and the wheat grower are struggling against adverse conditions; but in return for their cheap cotton and wheat they are getting many other necessaries of life at proportionately low values. The discovery of the value of wheat as a stock food is another of the compensatory results of a short corn crop for which the transmississippi region has especial cause to be grateful. It will save them millions of dollars in freight money, and make possible and profitable a meat production which would not otherwise be secured."

What Congress Should Do.

Let congress cease to attempt any construction of a new banking system and if anything is done, amend the last disreputable tariff act they made into law. The present congress is not the body to attempt anything of this important character. It is not within them to accomplish the feat. The monkey and parrot work of the last few years has done more to destroy the confidence of the people than anything else, and this fear has of course spread to Europe. Thus it is that though our imports are not exceeded by exports and the balance of trade remains in our favor, yet the precious gold continues and will continue to fly to Europe. Until present conditions are reversed this will be the case. There is a financial and fiscal feature. The present revenue laws do not afford a sufficient revenue for the government need and therefore it is that there is a horrible and growing deficit. Add to this the effect produced by all the mischievous money agitations of late years and the fears excited abroad, and the present conditions are easily accounted for. These must be remedied. Out west it is by no means the case that all are free silver coinage advocates or flat money believers. There are sound money and honest money people as else where in the country, as will be seen from the following taken from the Portland Oregonian of a late date. It says:

"Two reasons press with daily accumulating force upon congress for remedial legislation, one financial or the other fiscal. Our monetary system must be reformed by retirement of excessive treasury notes and protection of the gold reserve, or we shall go to the silver basis. Our revenues must be increased or the treasury will be bankrupt. Distrust of the permanent value of government credit money drains gold out of the treasury faster that it can be gained by sale of bonds. The ordinary expenses of the government drain all kinds of money out of the treasury $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 per month faster than present sources of revenue can supply it. No help is to be expected from this congress. Instead of reforming the government finances, in which lies the root of all business depression, congress is muddling with a plan for a new banking system. The present system would be good enough if Government would go out of the banking business. So long as Government stays in the banking business, no possible system will be any better. The only relief congress can give this congress will not give."

The more the Carlisle measure was looked over, the more it was regarded as being suspicious. The most suspicious thing at first sight was the extreme haste of the state bank crowd to rush the bill through. It can never become a law no matter how greased and varnished up.

It is now clear that concessions will be made that some sort of a currency bill be passed by congress, and it is intimated a sop will be granted the free silver men.

Grave fears are expressed in Germany of the empire's future. The emperor is said to carry things with altogether too high a hand.

The condition of the Wisconsin banks is very gratifying, and a marked increase in business is shown during the past year.

An interesting fight is on in West Virginia. Five senatorial candidates are in the field, four combined against Elkins.

King Humbert of Italy fears a dissolution of the monarchy and has placed all of his private property in safe hands.

Secretary Gresham proposes to take in hands the matter of saving revolutionary documents.

The addition of three policemen to our police force will be generally approved of.

Carlisle's Defeat.

The signal defeat in the test vote in the house yesterday of the Carlisle currency bill by the aid of northern Democrats is the most commendable act performed by the fifty-third congress. It is but another evidence of the disintegration of the Democratic party, of the feeling of distrust between the factions in its ranks. It is safe to predict that despite the desire of Carlisle to have the matter immediately taken up to ensure the passage of a measure embodying of the Kentuckian's ideas there will be no legislation by the present congress. The hundred or more Democratic members of the house who retire on March 4 can have no political motive in bowing to the dictates of the administration, for it was the dismal failure of the Cleveland regime that brought to them their defeat, and as Sibly, a Pennsylvania Democrat, remarked Tuesday, the effort to hold congress in abject fear of "incurring the displeasure of the king" is un-American. The retiring Democrats in the house impressed with the imbecility of their party as constituted in the present congress, with no political axe to grind are free to act as individuals; and looking back homeward they realize the desperate straits into which the business of their constituents has been brought and must as men decline to be a party to any further ruinous legislation.

Voorhees, one of the cuckoo senators and chairman of the senate committee on finance, has very foolishly sought to save the reputation of Carlisle by appealing to the senate for an endorsement of the secretary's views. The conglomeration of ideas on finance in that body as brought out in the extra session of 1893, when but for Republican aid the Sherman law repeal act would have suffered defeat, can not lend much encouragement to the senator from Indiana or the administration which he attempts to support. If there is to be any currency reform it looks more than ever as if it were to be left to the Republicans of the fifty-fourth congress to enact.

Cochran's Speech.

The remarkable speech of Congressman Cochran of New York fell like a bombshell in the ranks of his party associates who have been rambling after false gods and the mistaken efforts of the secretary of the treasury. And from another point of view it is as direct a hit at the free traders. Mr. Cochran takes the view that all our present troubles are due directly to the diminishing revenues and the inability of the treasury to meet the government obligations. That with ample revenues there would be no such demand for redemption of government notes and neither would there be any such rush of Europe to obtain gold.

In this view of the case therefore, it is evident that the tariff bill passed by the last session of this congress is much to blame for the present dilemma. It is clear that the tariff agitation which had been in progress ever since the past presidential nominating conventions has been as much to blame for the immense losses to our business and manufacturing, well as farming interests, as the actual tariff bill itself. It was the alarm spreading to the old world, both on this account and the mischievous silver agitation and laws, that started all Europe to drawing our gold, though our exports have been exceeding our imports right along.

Doubtless were our revenues in excess of our expenditures there would be no such dilemma as the government now finds itself, and it is entirely evident that the very first step is to enact a revenue law and tariff law that will give the country an ample supply of funds. There can be no more levity and Democratic strictures on Republican billion dollar congresses, for the appropriations of the present Democratic congress exceed the appropriations of the previous Republican congress.

How He Left His Office.

That was not a very manly fashion of taking leave of the people of Wisconsin ex-Governor George W. Peck took. The wholesale pardon of fourteen criminals of the worst type, six of them life prisoners, on the day before retiring forever from office was not a manly fashion of leave taking of the people who have been so forbearing of his mismanagement of state affairs. But it was all in line with the roster scandal of a year or so ago. It is customary for a governor to say something about these things, especially just on the eve of going out of office, but George W. Peck it seems is not built this way. What is the use of having courts and jails if governors can resort to such wholesale jail deliveries? The pardon record of the ex-governor shows how bad his party is in need of votes. The number pardoned in the four years of Mr. Peck is 147, and is the largest number ever granted by any Wisconsin governor

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The south is resenting the impudence of the Kentucky congressman Breckinridge in going on a lecturing tour. The women of the south are up in arms and well they may be. Even in old Charleston his audience only numbered forty, of which three were women who evidently had forgotten themselves.

The capacity of the Democratic party for legislation is shown in the haste with which they can concoct most important laws and shove them through without proper consideration.

Chicago Civic Federation inspectors report a grievous condition of affairs in the public schools. Child life is menaced to a serious extent.

Rumors are afloat that there may be a combination between Republican and Populist senators for organization purposes.

Thousands of American children are running the streets on account of there not being sufficient school accommodations.

It is clear Racine will not get the state veterinarianship. Beaver Dam has seen us one better in Dr. J. L. Scott.

The speech of Sibly of Pennsylvania, in which he scored the president is attracting much attention.

The senate finance committee have held an informal conference to discuss the financial situation.

Wisconsin's treasury as is seen by the exhibits of cash and certificates holds $923,945.20.

Nebraska people deny there in any famine in their state or any suffering for lack of food.

The consolidation of New York and Brooklyn will be perfected within a year.

It is said the natural gas supply of Indiana will be exhausted in five years.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

De Pere had only two small fires to record for the past year.

It cost Sauk county $4,000 to take care of tramps during the past year.

Citizens of Boscobel are agitating the question of building a $25,000 school house.

The outgoing county officials at Oshkosh celebrated their retirement with a banquet.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund King of Whitewater, celebrated their golden wedding Tuesday.

Small-pox is again raging in Manitowoc county, a number of new cases having been reported.

Mr. and Mrs. Nels Norton of Marinette have lost three children by typhoid fever the past week.

Adam Schrine died at Waukesha, aged 97 years, and Adam Kimball died at Boscobel, aged 91 years.

W. A. Holbrook, of Milwaukee, was awarded the plans and specifications for Portage's new proposed high school building.

The Business Men's association of De Pere is taking steps to secure the paving of the principal streets of that city next season.

A bill to establish municipal courts at Oshkosh and at Neenah and Menasha is being drafted to be presented to the legislature.

The Langlade county board of supervisors have voted to bond the county $57,500 for the construction through the county of the Merrill, Antigo & Eastern railroad.

James W. Troyer of Sault Ste. Marie skated an exhibition one half mile backward at the Ogden avenue ice rink in Menominee last night in one minute and thirty seconds.

The United States Express company has paid William Brodie of Cashton $1,200, the amount consigned to Mr. Brodie and stolen from the depot safe while being held for delivery.

Ald. E. A. Heck of the Watertown common council has been completely exonerated of the charges of attempted boodling preferred against him by R. J. Wilson, a Milwaukee contractor.

Mayor Powell of La Crosse, Wis., has been made a chief of Winnebago Indians. He will be known as White Beaver and will be the successor of Winnshiek, the East Winnebago chieftain of rank.

Assemblyman Frost has been instructed by the Oconto county board of supervisors to use every effort in his power to defeat the plan for putting the counties of the state under a commissioner system.

The Baraboo Farmers' Insurance company has decided to take no more risks on creameries in Sauk county, following the example of a number of other companies, so that now Sauk county creameries cannot be insured.

A southbound way freight on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad leaving Pembine at 8 a. m., yesterday, collided with a work train five miles south of Amberg. Both engines and four cars were demolished.

Francis Dan, a pioneer of Janesville, died Monday, at the age of 84. J. W. Gordon of Baraboo, died suddenly Monday, aged 80 years. John W. French, a retired business man of Beloit, is dead, at the age of 75 years.

Attorney John C. Hume of Oshkosh, and Garrett Thorne of New London, engaged in a hot dispute in court at Waupaca, and it is said that Thorne struck Hume in the face before they could be separated by bystanders.

Welsh settlers of Courtland and Springvale will meet in Cambria, Jan. 12, to arrange for a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of those towns. The celebration will probably take the form of a big picnic next summer.

Judge Van Wyck of Kenosha, has rendered a decision in the O. S. Head trusteeship case, finding Dan Head, the trustee, owing the estate the sum of $6,995.72 including accrued interest, which goes to Richard Wells, who has just attained his majority.

Pensins have been granted to residents of Wisconsin as follows: Original—Frederick H. Hintze, alias Charles Miller, National Milwaukee home; Charles John, Plymouth; Moses I. Woodington, Cassville. Increase — Lucius C. Fletcher, Clear Lake. Original widows—Martha M. Hansen, Oconomowoc; Cloey J. Simonds, Plover.

The girlhood home of Frances E. Willard, the famous temperance advocate, south of the city of Janesville, was recently purchased from A. L. Parmley of Rockford, by C. M. Blackman, the Whitewater banker, exchanging his residence in the latter city therefor. It was on this farm that Miss Willard's parents lived when she was a student at Milwaukee college. The farm is one of the finest in Rock county, and is located on Rock river near the state asylum for the blind.

The Ladies Benevolent society of Oshkosh gave their much talked of charity ball in that city last night and it was a social and financial success. The Ministers' association have bitterly opposed the holding of the ball and sermons have been preached in the various churches against it, in fact it has stirred up that quiet town to the highest pitch. The sermons and resolutions of the ministers condemning dancing undoubtedly went a long way towards increasing the receipts, which amounted to fully $500. Two ministers were present, beside the leading society people of Oshkosh.

Pensions have been granted Wisconsin people as follows: Original — Daniel Jones, Glenwood, St. Croix county. Original, widows, etc.—Minors of John Trevethan, Waupaca. Original—James A. Mathison, National home, Milwaukee Jerome B. Wright, Sturgeon Bay Door county. Reissue—Wm. W. Runyan (deceased), Lone Rock, Richland county; Wm. Cox, Viroqua, Vernon county. Original, widows, etc.—Delia E. Runyan, Lone Rock, Richland county; Mary Melissa Sutherland, Monroe, Green county. Additional—Frederick Rasley, Sauk City, Sauk county. Increase—Christopher Emberson, Star Prairie, St. Croix county; Edwin Vincent, Weyauwega. Original, widows, etc.—Emily H. Pearson, Lavalle Sauk county.

A Good Appetite

Always accompanies good health, and an absence of appetite is an indication of something wrong. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its merits in restoring the appetite, and as a purifier of the blood, constitute the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache. 25c.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Maize has probably more enemies than any other species of grain.

Barley is found mentioned on the earliest Egyptian monuments.

The Swiss Lake Dwellers made more use of spelt than of wheat.

"Starch-wheat," grown in Switzerland has two grains to each ear.

Velvet that has become crushed may be restored by placing the lining side of the dress over a basin of hot water.

Tumblers that have contained milk should never be washed in hot water, as it clouds the glass permanently.

Dr. S. F. Smith, author of the words of "America," spent his 90th birthday at Howard seminary, where he was tendered a reception.

Prince Bismarck is partly of Slave origin. His ancestor emigrated to Russia in the eighteenth century and eventually became governor of Livonia.

The Revue de Paris is printing the literary remains of Guy de Maupassant, consisting of the fragments of two novels, extremely cynical in tone.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone are about to leave for the south of France. Their host will be Lord Rendel, father-in-law of Gladstone's third son, Henry.

Berlin is one of the most cosmopolitan of European cities. Though it is the capital of Germany, only 37 per cent. of its inhabitants are Germans by birth.

White kids are worn preferably to even the palest shades of straw or pearl. Afternoon calls are made in such rich toilets that these full dress gloves are perfectly appropriate.

It is stated that the density of things at the earth's center is so great that if a block of steel 4 feet in cubical dimensions were placed there it would be reduced to a 9-inch cube.

Prince Ruspoli, mayor of Rome, who is visiting this country, has been the recipient of very marked attention, and has expressed himself as delighted with America and American people.

Borax—My wife makes a little money go a long way these times. Samjones—So does mine, unfortunately. She's always subscribing for missions in Africa and Polynesia.—Hudson Register.

The Hon. Miss Mudd—"I'm told you wish to marry me only for my money." The Count—"It is all a painful misunderstanding; I shall require your father's money as well." —New York World.

If you don't believe oyster or clam-shells put against the bricks of a furnace or range are a remedy for clinkers, just try them once, and you will be convinced of the truth of the oft-repeated statement.

The publishers of Funk's Standard dictionary claims that it contains nearly 300,000 words. Webster's International Dictionary contains 125,000 words; Worcester's, 105,000; Storonth, 50,000; and the Century, 250,000.

A nice way to keep wax for the work basket is to fill half shells of English walnuts with melted wax, fastening the two half shells together at one end. There will then be a small space at the other end, through which the thread will slip when the wax is being used.

Were Texas as numerously peopled as Massachusetts her population would exceed by 10,000,000 the total population of the United States according to the census of 1890. More impressive still, it Texas were as densely peopled as Rhode Island her population would be more than 83,000,000.

According to the Medical Press, in Germany a man who loses both his hands in an accident can claim the whole of his life insurance money, if he be insured, on the ground that he has lost the means of maintaining himself. A loss of the right hand reduces the claim to from 70 to 80 per cent. of the total.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, who, as a resident, is resuming her place in Washington society, gave a tea last week. Mrs. Grant was present and assisted in receiving. Both of the ladies were attired in black costumes, the hostess having a touch of red velvet at the throat. Several hundred people were present.

Alfonso XIII, the 8-year-old King of Spain, is not the only ruler who is younger than Russia's new 26 year-old Czar. The little Queen of the Netherlands is 14, King Alexander of Servia 18, the Khedive 20, and the Emperor of China 23. The Sultan of Morocco is also a youth, but his exact age is a matter of speculation.

Armenia was the first country in the world to officially sanction the worship of Christ, and through the sixteen centuries that have since elapsed the people have under great stress and amidst many revolutions maintained their faith. Their creed differs to some extent from the Roman and the Greek church, but it is at one with them on the cardinal truths of christianity.

Numerous correspondents have recently been writing to the London Times, pointing out that no originality should be claimed for the kinetoscope, as it is only an improved zoetrope, and one writes to say that he saw a similar toy seventy years ago. Edison's representative in London has finished the discussion by acknowledging that the fundamental principle is the same.

There has been published lately in England some interesting tables of longevity, citing 824 cases in which the subjects had reached ages varying from 80 to over 100 years. The record goes to show that in the matter of long life women have an advantage over men, attributable to their comparative immunity from many of the risks to which men are subject, their freedom from anxieties as to labor and business, and their temperance in eating and drinking, which is not, however, as to the latter, asserted to be invariable. Formerly poor people were thought to possess superior chances of long life to others, but the average among them is only about equal to that of the well-to-do and wealthy.—New York Tribune.

Last week at a Boston auction a little primer brought $825. The primer which brought this almost fabulous sum consisted of an Indian translation and the English version printed on opposite pages, a little book which our forefathers prepared for circulation among the Indian children. The book measures hardly more than four inches by two, if that, and is bound in its original calfskin. The English title page reads as follows: "The Indian Primer, or the First Book By which Children May Know truely To read the Indian Language. And Milk for Babes. Boston: Printed MDCCXLVII." It was brought by Littlefield, a Boston dealer, whose hot competitor was Eames, of the Lenox Library, in New York, where is the only other copy known to exist, with thirty pages missing.

Japanese Liver Pellets are the best family medicine for liver complaint and constipation 50 pills, in vial 25 cents. Sold at W. R. Kirkby's.

The press of New York city finds the message of Governor Morton a business-like document and generally approves it.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil cures *cramps* and *colic* and internal *neuralgia*; 25 and 50 cents. Sold at W. R. Kirkby's.

The Warren Avenue Baptist church, Boston, will introduce the individual communion cup. Not a vote was cast against the innovation.

Johnson's Oriental Soap is far superior to all the so called medicinal soaps for beautifying the complexion. Sold by W. R. Kirkby.

MOTHERS

and those about to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its torture, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement is greatly shortened. It also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child.

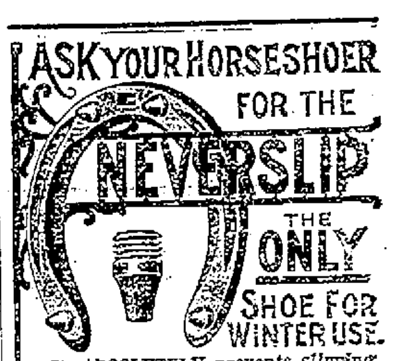
South Bend, Pacific Co., Wash.
DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

MRS. BAKER.

Dear Sir—I began taking your "Favorite Prescription" the first month of pregnancy, and have continued taking it since confinement. I did not experience the nausea or any of the ailments due to pregnancy, after I began taking your "Prescription." I was only in labor a short time, and the physician said I got along unusually well.

We think it saved me a great deal of suffering. I was troubled a great deal with leucorrhea also, and it has done a world of good for me.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. W. C. BAKER.



It ABSOLUTELY prevents slipping, and insures perfect safety and comfort to horse and driver.

Shod with the "Neverslip," your horse's feet are always in good condition—kept so by not having to constantly remove the shoes for sharpening.

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Steel-Centered and SELF-SHARPENING.

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500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES { Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation
A.A. } Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
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C.C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
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Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - - - .60
Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, - - 1.00

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In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
and Prostration, from over-work or other causes.
$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5.
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BEST SET	$8.00
SET OF TEETH ON ALUMINUM	$15.00
PAINLESS EXTRACTION	.50
GOLD FILLING	$1.00 UP
SILVER FILLINGS	.50
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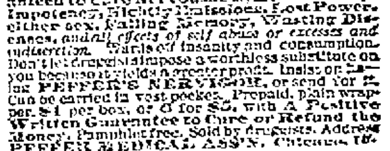
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

OUR ENORMOUS PATRONAGE IS DUE TO THE HIGH-GRADE WORK DONE BY GENTLEMANLY OPERATORS. SEND FOR FREE PAMPHLET ON THE TEETH.
BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 10. SUNDAYS 9 to 4. CHICAGO, ILL.



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It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men regain lost manhood; old men recover youthful vigor. Absolutely Guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't let druggist impose a worthless substitute on you because it yields a greater profit. Insist on having PEFFER'S NERVIGOR, or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, plain wrapper, $1 per box, or 6 for $5, with A Positive Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Address PEFFER MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.

Sold by R. T. ROBINSON and W. R. KIRKBY

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
9.35 a m	10.30 a m
12.35 p m	11.50 a m
4.00 p m	1.40 p m
7.40 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago**
7.25 a m	10.30 a m
10.35 a m	1.40 p m
4.00 p m	5.05 p m
7.40 p m	8.35 p m
2.35 p m	
For the West.	**From the West.**
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.17 a m
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	**From Milwaukee.**
10.00 and	8.17 a m
7.40 p m	12.10 and 5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
For Chicago.	**From Chicago**
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.00 a m	8.35 p m
7.40 and 4.00 p m	5.05 p m
For the West.	**From the West.**
4.00 p m	8.17 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily	5.38 a m daily
4.25 a m ex. Sunday	7.50 a m ex. Sunday
9.06 a m ex. Sunday	8.25 a m ex. Sunday
10.15 a m daily	9.35 a m daily
1.05 p m ex. Sunday	11.35 a m daily
3.50 p m ex. Sunday	2.20 p m ex. Sunday
4.25 p m daily	4.38 p m daily
6.35 p m daily	7.52 p m daily
9.49 p m daily	
RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.	
Leave for Milwaukee.	**Arrive from Milwaukee**
8.10 a m ex. Sunday	7.35 a m ex. Sunday
12.45 p m ex. Sunday	2.25 p m ex. Sunday
4.55 p m ex. Sunday	14.28 p m ex. Sunday

R. TRIST, Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:
7.40 a m North, South, East and West.
9.20 a m South and West.
9.45 a m North.
10.30 a m South and East.
11.05 a m South and East.
12.20 p m West.
12.35 p m North.
1.50 p m South and East.
4.00 p m South, East and West.
8.10 p m North.
7.30 North, South, East and West.
Mails arrive at postoffice:
5.50 a m North, South, East and West.
8.35 a m North and West.
10.35 a m South, East and West.
11.50 a m North and West.
1.15 p m South, East and West.
2.15 p m South.
2.35 p m North.
4.50 p m North and South.
5.15 p m North and West.
6.45 p m South, East and West.
8.00 p m North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster.
WALTER EASSON, Mailing Clerk.

NYE ON JERUSALEM.

WILLIAM HAS BEEN THERE AND KNOWS WHEREOF HE SPEAKS.

In Replying to a Correspondent He Gives a Few Salient Facts About This Justly Celebrated Historical Center and Compares It With Asheville, N. C.

[Copyright, 1895, by Edgar W. Nye.]

A great admirer and constant reader residing on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, writes:

"Would it be too much trouble for you to write briefly and tersely something regarding modern Jerusalem and how to get there? I am told that you have visited that city within a recent period and could tell us about how to reach it and what to look for when we get there. We read all that you write with great eagerness and pleasure. What do you think of my penmanship?"

It certainly gives me much pleasure to write a few lines in answer to the above questions, and while at it I would just as soon make them terse. I can write a terse thing just as easily as any other kind. People who prefer a terse

AT THE STATION.

job can always get it here. Those who are at all dissatisfied with former work done by me and who desire to return it now and have it tersed can do so.

The name Jerusalem, as most students are aware, is Canaanitish, though it would seem to have a Hebrew root. The Hebrew name is Jerushalaim, and as painted in Hebrew characters on the railroad station of the Joppa and Jerusalem road looks to me like the stenographic report of a Chinese autopsy.

Joshua speaks of Jerusalem as the shoulder of the Jebusites (Joshua xv, 8); also, if my memory serves me properly, in chapter xviii, verse 16. Joshua farther on refers to the nice fresh figs which are still to be had of the peanuttist who has the day run from Jaffa to town.

Four hundred years or more Jerusalem was in the grip of the Jebusites, and the primaries were in their hands.

A nomination by the Jebusites during that period was tantamount to an election.

(I use the word tantamount by permission of Rev. Joseph Cook, with an agreement on my part not to muss it up.)

Jerusalem naturally seems to have been located upon a succession of hills and reminds me of Asheville, N. C., in that respect.

After David's conquest of Jerusalem it came more into prominence and ceased to be regarded as a tank town.

(I should have said at the start that I am only undertaking to give some of the profane history of the city.)

During David's rule and for 400 years, in fact, Jerusalem ranked with Thebes, Tyre, Babylon and Nineveh. But she had no opera house, no railway connection with tide water, no system of lighting the town, and even the royal palace was a big stone cistern less cheerful than the Tombs of New York city.

People wore their bath gowns to meeting, and candidates for office bathed the feet of voters—prior to election—after which the candidates reversed matters.

We hear much of the magnificence of Jerusalem, but Grand Rapids is a better town for investment, and Solomon in all his glory never lived in half the style that I do when times are good.

Of course ideas about style were different. While I like fine stock and literature he ran more to harems and social life, but he did not have stationary soapstone tubs in the laundry or hot and cold water elsewhere in the house.

Jerusalem was thus for 400 years the county seat and metropolis until captured by Nebuchadnezzar. It is said that when the city was taken by Shishak he gathered up the magnificence of Solomon, and among other bric-a-brac the 500 shields overlaid with gold which Solomon had in his country house in the forest of Lebanon. These shields represented the sum of $720,000, which in those days, when one could buy a whole Dorcas society for $80, represented a sum that could hardly then be comprehended.

Jerusalem again regarded her independence B. C. 941 and began sending out commercial men on the road. This victory filled Jerusalem with joy, and times were better in every way. The commercially speaking all wool clothing trade picked up, and there were loss red figure and fire sales.

For 50 years prosperity seemed to follow the fortune of the ancient city under Asa; but, alas, there came then an alliance with the idolatrous old man Jehosaphat and the vulgar Ahab and Jezebel.

In all secret or profane history perhaps there was never a more unpopular person at the time of her death than Jezebel. She was turned down by all the better class of people, and her funeral may be regarded in the light of historical facts as a frost.

Jehosaphat's son married a daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, and idolatry was revived. He began probably by idolizing his wife. This shows that we cannot be too careful, for inside of a year idolatry became general.

This went on till the city was invaded by Philistines and Arabians, who captured the majority of the king's children and a plurality of his wives.

Idolatry and polygamy seem to have gone hand in hand after Solomon's time. He was the first great historical polygamist and poet of passion.

But our correspondent asks more particularly about modern Jerusalem and how to reach it. So let us pass on rapidly to speak of these matters of more vital interest perhaps to the trifling and thoughtless worldling.

Starting out from Boston, one would cross the common and either take the train for New York or ship direct to the Mediterranean, Constantinople, whence one can sail across to Jaffa.

Jaffa was formerly Joppa and is in the province of Syria, 35 miles northwest of Jerusalem. There are 5,000 inhabitants, 27 of whom are Syrian train hands and the balance beggars.

Jaffa was 3,000 years ago the port of Jerusalem, and the cedars of Lebanon were shipped there from Tyre and thence per bull team to Jerusalem for the building of the temple. The harbor is one of the moonliest known to navigation, for it is filled up with sand, and the river and harbor appropriation of Syria is evidently used by the committee in secret session.

During the crusades the Christian armies landed at Joppa, or Jaffa, and killed off several rival denominations.

It is claimed that Jaffa is rapidly growing, and town lots are on sale with that understanding, but the Jaffar who approaches me on this subject will think he has had appendicitis and been operated on.

I own some cranberry lots already in North Minneapolis, facing Hudson's justly celebrated bay and water front.

Those will do me for the present or until real estate takes an upward turn, as my farm in North Carolina does at one end.

You can land at Joppa on a calm day by means of a whaleboat, or you can try it on a breezy day and pay $5 for being resuscitated by a fragrant physician on shore.

Some take the railroad to Jerusalem nowadays, and some hire a livery team in Joppa, but all around the train is the better way, for, though twice as far by rail, it costs less and only takes one-half the time.

Jerusalem is very nearly the same elevation as Asheville, N. C.—say 2,500 feet—but the roads are better after you get out of town, though, of course, Jerusalem has had several thousand years the start. Still Asheville is preferable to Jerusalem, and McKissick keeps a good deal better hotel than old Jehoakim Sick-a-Bed-Reddin, who runs the eating works at Jerusalem.

You can go from Joppa to Jerusalem and return for about $2 via the Flying Levite train, or you can watch your chances and catch No. 11, mixed freight, which goes slower and gives one a chance to see the oriental stone matchbox architecture of the Wady Surar and the Wady Bittir, with gaudy camels' dung drying for fuel on the dazzling walls. Most of the wood and timber about Jerusalem has been skun off in past years and made up into relics of the true cross, so that now a man without a camel is likely to freeze to death.

It reminded me of the old days on the plains of the west when buffalo chips supplied the fuel for many a sad eyed tourist across the sands.

The train on the Flying Levite consists of two second class coaches and one first class. The first class coach is very ordinary, with cane seats, but these are safer than silk plush in a land where everything is contagious except soap.

French is spoken by the trainmen and French money received for tickets as well as for glass revolvers loaded with pink candy and sold on trains or along the route. French books can also be bought at the stations. Some of these books explain why there is no God and also why there is no virtue, thus giving a vivid idea of the set in which no doubt the author moves.

Many of the Jews look for the Messiah as a result of the building of the road, and a committee meets all trains, but

THE FLOURISHING CAMEL.

after looking over the arrivals at old man Sick-a-Bed-Reddin's place they turn sadly away toward their homes.

It is said that the committee nailed Charles A. Dana when he arrived at Jerusalem, but after he had hurled a large red epithet and a valise at the chairman they let him go again, deciding that they were in error.

He thought it was an entertainment committee sent down to meet him and show him the race track and slaughter houses. This hope of the coming of the Messiah is, so Dr. Mendes says, founded on the prophecy of Isaiah, which reads:

"They shall bring all your brethren out of all the nations for an offering unto the Lord upon horses, and in chariots, and in litters, and upon mules, and upon swift beasts to my holy mountain Jerusalem, saith the Lord."

"Swift beasts," it is said, is not the correct translation, but "swaying furnaces," which gives a good idea of the Joppa locomotive when the track needs a little ballasting. Jerusalem, it seems to me, holds a higher and more idealistic place in the minds of those who have not been there. Too much free discussion of Jerusalem, too, has been going on for some years past, and now it has become a sort of museum of events over which there is much discussion also. To an American who loves to see thrift, progress and industry the town and its surroundings seem the very essence of dirt and dolesomness. The pickled olive groves seem to be doing well, and the celebrated camel, the original and pioneer discoverer of the great idea that he could drink or let it alone, seems to flourish here, and it is just as well to be about 18 feet away while he is doing his flourishing.

There are other ways of reaching Jerusalem besides the Joppa route, if one desires to extend his vacation. For instance, he may land at Cape Town and go through the dark continent on a safety, crossing the desert by means of a milk camel, or he may start from the Chinese coast and travel west as far as his vital organs hold out, but the Joppa route is the more direct, though the officers of the Joppa and Jerusalem railroad issue no passes, I find.

Hence I need hardly add that the roadbed is in a frightful condition and the rolling stock thoroughly run down.

A rival road with a more liberal management would do well there and build up the town.

Your penmanship, to which you alude, is very good indeed, but rather too ornate. You would do well as a bookkeeper and could put in your time shading your beautiful letters instead of transferring the funds of the concern to your own account.

You write a good hand, and I would be glad to open up a correspondence with you with a view to matrimony.

Bill Nye

Terrible Duel.

Some Frenchman were boasting of their "affairs of honor," when one of them, a Marseillais, declared that he had inflicted upon an antagonist the most dreadful fate that a duelist had ever met.

"How was it?" asked everybody.

"I was at a hotel, and I chanced to insult a total stranger. It turned out that he was a fencing master.

"'One or the other of us,' he declared in fearful wrath, 'will not go out of this room alive!'

"'So let it be!' I shouted in response, and then I rushed out of the room, locked the door behind me and left him there to die!"—Youth's Companion.

At the Opera.

Mrs. Backroads—The brazen creatures! How dare they show themselves in that disgraceful condition?

Mr. B.—Hush, Maria! Don't show your ignorance! Them's the livin pictures we've heard so much about.—Life.

Literary and Musical.

His hair was long and flowing, and it would have been difficult to say whether he was a poet or musician at first blush. After blushing several times, however, the casual observer would have about concluded from the air about him that he was a musician. Somehow the air is more distinctly defined in music than it is in poetry anyhow.

The young woman in the case was clearly literary. Her hair was in a slump and her cuffs looked as if they ought to have the hose turned on them.

"Have you," she asked after they had been talking some time, "have you read 'Trilby?'"

"I beg your pardon?" he replied, starting as if the name were not entirely unfamiliar.

"I said," she repeated, "have you read 'Trilby?'"

"Oh, ah, h'm," he hesitated, "well, no, I haven't. You see, I have been so very busy learning 'Sweet Marie' for my approaching recital that really I have not had time to read much recently."

And the conversation happily continued.—Detroit Free Press.

From Top to Toe.

Crimsonbeak—They are very consistent down at Mealinging's boarding house.

Yeast—How so?

Crimsonbeak—Why, the day I was there they had Cropsey, the barber, at the head of the table, and Cutting, the chiropodist, at the foot.—Yonkers Statesman.

So Does Mr. Meeker.

"You pamper the child too much, Lucinda," said Mrs. Meeker's mother. "All he needs is exercise."

"He gets plenty of exercise, mamma, I'm sure," responded Mrs. Meeker. "Orlando walks the floor with him two or three hours every night."—Chicago Record.

A Wag.

Young Lady—If you will let me have those roses, I will give you a kiss for each of them. But why do you ran away, cousin? How rude of you.

Cousin—One moment. I am going for some more roses!—Dorfbarbier.

LOADED GUNS.

First.—Never under any circumstances point your gun toward a human being.

Second.—Never carry it so that if it were accidentally discharged it would even endanger the life of a dog.

Third.—Always think which way your gun is pointed, and if a companion is in the field with you, no matter how near or how temptingly the game appears, do not shoot until you know just where he is. A stray shot would be sufficient to destroy an eye forever.

Fourth.—Never carry a loaded gun in a wagon.

Fifth.—Never carry a loaded gun over a fence. Put it through and then get over.

Sixth.—Always carry a gun at half cock. If a breechloader, never let the hammers rest on the plungers.

Seventh.—Never get in front of a gun. If you are falling, drop it so that the muzzle will be from you.

Eighth.—If the cartridge sticks, the stout blade of a knife will probably extract it; if not, take out the other cartridge, cut a straight stick and poke it out from the muzzle. Even then do not get in front of a gun.

Ninth.—After firing one barrel take the cartridge out of the other and examine the wad to see that it is not loosened, as it sometimes is after a heavy recoil, for should it get up into the barrel it is liable to burst the gun.

Tenth.—Never take hold of the muzzle of a gun to draw it toward you.

Eleventh.—Never set a gun up so that if it should fall the muzzle would be toward you.

Twelfth.—Never keep a loaded gun in the house.

Follow all these rules, be self possessed, and the fields will afford you sport without danger.—American Field.

SUFFERING CHICAGO.

A runaway at the Chicago horse show. And yet we have heard that Chicago society women were not so very homely.—New York World.

There is a man in Chicago so tender hearted that he often rides in a street car with his eyes closed rather than see ladies standing up.—New York Advertiser.

If Chicago gets her police out of politics, she can look for an epidemic of crime for a season, but ultimately the move will prove a wise one.—Milwaukee Journal.

When a Chicago couple get married, are divorced and remarry in the course of a couple of months the local newspapers allude to it as "marital agility."—St. Paul Call.

Having reached the 2,000,000 mark in population, Chicago will now try to introduce the dress coat, the effort of the future being directed to quality rather than quantity.—Detroit Tribune.

Now a proposition has been made in Chicago for the building of a home for fallen men. One great trouble is that most of them have homes of their own.—Grand Rapids Democrat.

A Chicago man was severely reprimanded because he went to sleep in church, but not a word was said against the preacher. Justice not infrequently goes astray in Chicago.—Madison Journal.

It is reassuring to Detroit to have missionaries from Chicago come to teach us how to repress crime and regenerate the community from its vices. Detroit has its sins, but it has as much need of Chicago missionaries as the Eskimo need to know how to make straw hats and iced drinks.—Detroit News.

Combined.

"The bride nearly fainted during the ceremony and had to be supported by her father until it was over."

"Yes, and now I hear her father is supporting both of them."—Brooklyn Life.

The blessing of Palestine is a small falcon, or hawk, which destroys the field mice. Were the hawks exterminated the human population would be obliged to abandon the country.

Cape Hatteras took its name from that of a tribe of Indians who lived in the neighborhood.

FARM AND FIELD AND GARDEN

IN THE APIARY.

The Best Size of Frames and the Correct Number to the Hive.

1. Without taking into consideration the desirability of conforming to a standard size, would an eight frame hive having frames of the Langstroth length and 11¾ inches deep be better than an ordinary eight frame hive? 2. If so, why? If not, why not? 3. Would it be better than a ten frame Langstroth hive? 4. If so, why? If not, why not? 5. If there were no standard, what would you consider the best depth for a frame of Langstroth length, and how many of them should be in a hive if the frames are all in one story?

The foregoing was recently answered as follows in The American Bee Journal. E. France wrote: I use the regular Langstroth frame, eight in each story, and three stories high for extracted honey. The Langstroth frame is good enough. Why bother or putter with odd sizes?

Professor A. J. Cook said: 1. We wish to work for comb honey, and shallow hives are best. 3. I prefer the regular eight frame hive. 3. I doubt if one uses a hanging frame if there is any better hive than Langstroth eight frame regular standard size.

C. H. Dibbern replied: 1. Decidedly no. 2. For extracted honey there would be little objection, but for comb honey the bees have too far to travel. 3. I think not. 4. Because Langstroth is standard. 5. I should prefer ten frames not over seven inches deep.

Mrs. Jennie Atchley, Texas, answered: 1. Too much comb and weight in a frame that size for me. I do not think it would be as good. 2. Too deep for easy manipulation. If I were going to change the Langstroth frame at all in depth, I would make it shallower rather than deeper. 3 and 4. No, for reasons stated above. 5. About seven inches deep, ten frames to a hive, and with my experience I would have a hive only one story for either comb or extracted honey.

Dadant & Son write: We would use ten frames, say 12 inches deep and of Langstroth length. Our reasons are that the queen always lays eggs in a circle, and she should be able to lay as large an amount as possible without having to hunt. For this reason a shallower frame is objectionable. Another point in favor of the deeper frame is in the need of honey over the brood nest in extreme cold weather, as the bees often starve when the honey supply fails above them. A square frame would be better than any other if it were not that it leaves too little room above for surplus cases, which compels tiering up too high.

Mending Grain Sacks.

Mending the holes in grain sacks is a task that the farmer's wife dislikes; hence the holes gnawed by mice and rats are often stopped with a corncob or the sacks are thrown away. But here is a plan suggested by American Agriculturist that proves to be what every farmer needs. The articles needed for mending grain sacks are an old sack that may be cut up for pieces, a batter made of flour and cold water, a hot flatiron and an ironing board to fit inside the sacks. Place the board in a sack, with the hole to be mended on the upper side. Trim away the raveled edges with the shears or a sharp knife. Cut out a patch having at least an inch margin larger than the hole. On this margin apply a coat of the flour paste, place the patch in position and press it thoroughly with the hot flatiron. The batter penetrates both patch and sack and very firmly unites them. Pieces of denim, ducking or other stout material may be used where bagging is not available. The process is so rapid that 100 sacks may soon be repaired. Carpets may be neatly mended in the same manner without removing them from the floor.

Rules of Rotation.

As laid down by the Florida Times-Union the best rules are, first, crops of the same species and even of the same natural order should not succeed each other; second, plants with perpendicular roots should succeed those with spreading and superficial roots, and vice versa; third, crops which occupy the soil for several years, like asparagus, rhubarb, etc., should be followed by those of short duration; fourth, two crops alike favorable to the growth of weeds should not occupy the soil in succession; fifth, crops abstracting largely from the soil the sulphates, phosphates and nitrogen principles should not follow each other immediately, but be succeeded by those which draw less from the soil and more from the atmosphere—these exhausting crops should follow and be followed by those which bear and will profit by heavy manuring; sixth, plants grown for their roots or bulbs should not follow those grown for the same purpose, and still less should plants grown for their seeds follow each other directly in succession.

A Good Word For the Houdans.

Houdans stand at the head of the French varieties of poultry, and while their success here when first imported was not so triumphant as had been expected they were proved a great acquisition, being good layers and exceptionally fine for all table purposes. Their popularity, however, has increased very rapidly in the last few years, and they now bid fair to become one of the most popular and extensively bred varieties.

The Houdans mature very early—earlier, in fact, than almost any variety except the Hamburgs, and resemble the latter in the rapidity with which the chicks feather and the very common occurrence of nonsitters. Their flesh is very fine, a characteristic of all French breeds, and its delicacy is frequently thought greater than that of any of the Asiatics or heavier breeds, approaching in the 4-months-old broilers very near perfection.

WHAT IS YOUR ROTATION?

Is It Adapted to Your Soil, Climate and Your Markets?

There is room for divergence of opinion as to what rotation is the most profitable, but in most sections good farmers have rotations especially adapted to their own farms. These may be short or long, and usually in any country or section the older the country the longer the rotation. Almost all farmers everywhere have a rotation such as this: Corn, and oats and then corn, or corn, oats and wheat, and then corn. Others again have corn, oats, wheat, meadow, pasture and then corn. In many sections of this country this is not a bad one, but a writer in the Iowa Homestead points out the fact that a rotation is not a good one unless it provides for the maintenance of soil fertility, and he knows of no country in which this has been done without the use of the legumes, such as clover, beans or peas. He says:

In sections where either fall or spring wheat grows well, and where stock growing and feeding is one of the main features of the farm, the rotation of corn on sod, oats, spring or fall wheat, clover and timothy for meadow, then pasture one to two years, and then back to corn, is a very desirable one. It provides in corn a hoed, or, we should rather say a cultivated, crop on land which has an abundance of vegetable matter in that state of decomposition in which the roots of corn luxuriate, and in the corn growing sections it is generally wise to follow corn with corn, thus securing two heavy crops from rich soil. Beyond this it is not wise to go, as the corn root worm will inevitably appear and decrease the crop in ordinary years from 10 to 25 per cent.

Oats can then be sown without plowing, and, as a rule, to better advantage without plowing than with it. Where wheat is a profitable crop in ordinary years, grass seed may then be sown, and if seed is not too high it will pay to sow it anyhow, even if it is to be plowed under in the fall for a crop of winter wheat. This, again, furnishes the best nurse crop for the grasses, insuring a stand in ordinary seasons, and the meadows treated in this way furnish an excellent crop of hay, and, if clover predominates, a crop of seed. Where timothy is not sown with clover it is best to go back to corn after a clover seed crop, thus making a short four years' rotation, but where there is no pasture except that furnished by fields in the rotation it is wise to sow timothy and pasture one or two years before going back to corn.

Potatoes In Succession.

There are other reasons besides the danger of propagating the potato disease why it is not best to plant potatoes two succeeding years on the same land. Explains American Cultivator: The great necessity for a large potato crop is an abundant supply of moisture in the soil. Nothing so well secures this as a clover ley plowed early enough in spring to get the advantage of late spring rains. It is true that when clover is allowed to grow in the spring there is a great mass of green herbage to be plowed under in late May or early June. But the moisture that is in the clover leaves has all been taken from the soil and much more; for the clover plant, with its broad leaves, exhales moisture rapidly, as any one who has plowed under a growth of clover in June well knows. Even as quickly as 48 hours after a very heavy rain heavy soil will often become hard to plow.

When clover is plowed so late, the soil often remains dry all the season if summer rains are light. The same cloverfield plowed in early spring will keep moist all summer. What clover there is rots quickly, and this keeps the soil loose, so that every rainfall sinks into it instead of running off. The soil where potatoes grew the year before either has better vegetable matter or the plowing is delayed so late for it to grow that much of its benefit for that year must be lost. This may prove to be one of the drawbacks to the advantages expected from sowing crimson clover to cover the soil in winter and be plowed under in spring for potatoes. There will be some profit, but it will not be as great as is commonly supposed.

Exhibit of Irrigation Machinery.

The exhibit of machinery for raising water made at the irrigation convention in Hutchinson, Kan., demonstrated that at least in the Arkansas bottoms a big ditch full of water can be provided without very expensive appliances. Pumps were there each throwing 4,000 gallons of water per minute. These were each driven by a common thrasher's engine. There were also smaller machines doing proportionately heavy work. There were gasoline engines of several makes, all doing excellent work in the operation of pumps. Without doubt the use of these engines is to be greatly increased, where a supply of water is desired, without fail, at the time most needed, and where the quantity must be above the capacity of the windmill and below 10 or 15 horsepower. Windmills were there in great numbers and variety, and they received merited attention. The beginner at irrigation first thinks of the wind as the most desirable motive power, and there is no doubt about the practicability of irrigating considerable areas, and especially gardens, by the use of wind power.

Feeding Low Priced Grains.

From the Kansas state board of agriculture comes an important summary of the methods of feeding wheat and low priced grains to animals. The report covers detailed experiences of farmers all over the country, and the conclusion is that farmers are justified in feeding their animals wheat when so cheap, and that despite some unfavorable reports the practice as a general thing is wise. In many localities it is the only profitable disposition of the low priced grain this year that can be made, and when wisely and intelligently fed it makes money for the farmer.

More Trouble.

"Speaking of boats," remarked the exchange editor, "isn't it a strange thing that a big whaler will sometimes run before a spanking breeze?"

"I don't know," said the financial editor doubtfully. "If the captain wants to go home and yet doesn't anchor for it"—

"It's a hard ship to have to sit and listen to such"—

"I collier to order."

"That's wherry bad," grumbled the exchange editor, looking at him sharply.

"If it's yawl the same to you," stiffly rejoined the other, "I'll ask you to quit your scow line and"—

"Your bark," broke in the man with the shears, "is worse than your bight."

"I don't need any of your gondolences anyhow."

"Yes, you do. You don't ketch on."

"Your language, gentlemen," observed the real estate editor, with a view to restoring order, "smacks of"—

"You're trying to make canoe issue, you landlubber."

"Well, do you want to pinnace down to the same old"—

"All I want," said the exchange editor, glaring at him, "is the hull truth."

"Then why do you lugger round a whole raft of"—

"Py rats," exclaimed the railway editor, raising his cane. "This is ferry much out of place. Let it stop."

It stopped.—Chicago Tribune.

New Variety.

Margery Lynn has no unconquerable aversion to cheese and apples. Not long ago she went to a restaurant all by herself, and it struck her that this would be a good time to try something new and even eccentric.

She had often heard of Welsh rabbits, but had never seen one.

"I'll have a Welsh rabbit," she said, with some importance. Then a disagreeable possibility occurred to her, and she called the waiter back. "And be sure," she added, "that they don't put any cheese in it."—Youth's Companion.

Its Only Chance.

"I wonder you let your husband grumble so much before visitors."

"Well, dear, that's the only time he dare grumble."

Poor Cupid.

Kisses may be conveniently divided into two classes—those which belong to and are intimately associated with the warmer passions of the heart and those which are purely conventional. In view of the exacting demands of modern sanitary principles, in neither case is the habit desirable or even permissible.—Medical Press and Circular.

"Beware the microbes in a kiss,"
Cold hearted science cries.
Alas! where ignorance is bliss,
What folly to be wise!

—Life.

She Was No Politician.

"Did you see all those dreadful charges the papers make against you?" said the politician's wife.

"I did," was the reply. "What am I going to do about it?"

"Why," she answered, almost sobbing, "I'd make that horrid editor prove every word of them, so I would."

"Prove 'em? Great guns! That's exactly what I'm anxious to keep him from doing, if I can!"—Washington Star.

Why He Raved.

Gus de Smith—California is a perfect paradise. I'm an enthusiast on the subject of California. I dream of California at nights. I could write poems about its grand scenery.

Pete Amsterdam—Were you ever there?

De Smith—No, but the girl I am going to marry has most of her money invested in California mining stock.—Texas Siftings.

They Didn't Know.

"Why," asked the philosopher, "why is it that a man—the noblest created object—why is it that a man should have such doubts of his ability to win a woman's affection when he considers the success in that line of a pop eyed, padding shaped, pretzel tailed pug dog?"

But the assembled listeners answered him not.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Man of Tact.

"How is it that Politic is so popular with the ladies?"

"He talks so well."

"Heavens! He never says anything but yes and no."

"That's it. He allows them to do it all."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Outcome the Same.

Marie—Count Zwinski is going to be married to Miss Getthere, the heiress.

Hazleton—Nonsense! I'm his most intimate friend, and I'm sure he has no such intention.

Marie—No, but she has.—Chicago Record.

Nothing to Be Proud Of.

Mrs. Norris—I didn't say that! You don't understand me!

Mr. Norris—I may not be brilliant, my dear, but I have ears.

Mrs. Norris—So has any other donkey!—Brooklyn Life.

Going Still Further.

First Tramp—Are you in favor of the income tax?

Second Tramp—You bet I am. I go further'n that. I'm in favor of giving every man an income to be taxed.—Detroit Free Press.

Her Mistake.

Girl (jokingly)—I'd like a place where I'll have everything I want, nothing to do and no one to boss me.

Clerk—This, miss, is an employment office, not a matrimonial agency.—Tit-Bits.

Just the One.

Barney (making a futile effort to write to Bridget)—Feth, this pincil would be an elegant one to wrote sayerets with! It makes no mark at all.—Tit-Bits.

Full Fledged.

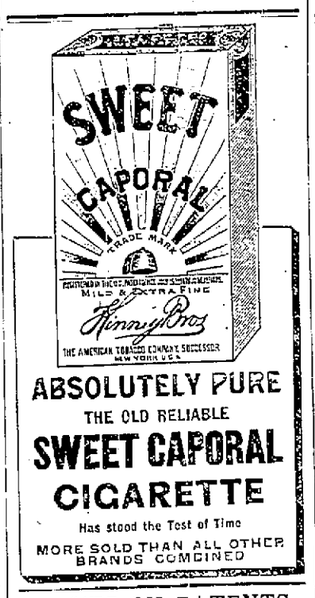
Noah Count—Well, Hedison, any new conceit on hand?

Inventor—Yes; my son's home from school.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Plenty of Them There.

Spencer—Show me a man who likes to be interrupted in the middle of a sentence.

Ferguson—All right. Come along with me to Sing Sing.—Truth.



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all at once, makes too much of a wash, perhaps. Use Pearline, and it's easy to do a few at a time. Lots of women do this. They take the napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, hosiery, etc., each day as they are cast aside.

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No bother, no rubbing. When the regular wash-day comes, there isn't much left to do.

Why isn't this just as well as to keep everything and wash in one day? 419

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SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without lasting relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY, Springfield, Green County, Mo.

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Are entirely removed by P.P.P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

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MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.
To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.

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Testimony from the Mayor of Seguin, Tex.
SEGUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: Gentlemen—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief. It purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
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THE FINANCE ISSUE.

NOT MUCH PROSPECT OF A SPEEDY SETTLEMENT.

A Pessimistic View From Missouri—Mr. Springer's Substitute Bill—Congressman Bryan's Radical Ideas—Everybody at Sea on the Financial Question.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Congress began on the currency bill where it left off before the holidays, and worse torn up, if possible. Mr. Cleveland returns from his southern jaunt greatly improved in health and a little more positive in his views and is eager for the fray. Local dealers were most agreeably surprised at the extent of the holiday trade. The general health of Washington is better than in any January since the war, and the police census shows that the population is increasing. It is remarked as an encouraging fact that, while comparatively few articles of great value were bought for Christmas, the working people—clerks and folks of that class generally—had money enough to make up for it, and the organized charities report the general situation as up to the average. On the other hand, however, it grows daily more evident that this congress is all at sea on financial subjects, and the old heads now announce as a certainty that if no bill is passed the president will call the Fifty-fourth congress early in extra session. Letters of grave import come from all the agricultural regions to members who remained here over the holidays, visiting financiers are pessimistic to a painful degree, and returning statesmen are seriously depressed.

The Dark Side.

"In my district," says a Missouri congressman, "wheat is 40 cents and corn 35, good horses can be had at your own price, and so on down to dogs and towheaded children. For some of our best crops there is no sale whatever, and everything is going down except debts, taxes and mortgages, and the worst of it is there is no prospect of an improvement in the near future. The people have settled down with a kind of grim and sullen determination to grin and bear it, and the belief is general that we shall be as long in getting over the trouble as we were after the panic of 1873. These eastern fellows are promising all sorts of glorious things if we will only vote for their measures, but they do not give a bill of particulars. Not a man of them can point out any factor which will make times better until we have raised two more crops and all the men now deeply in debt are bankrupted and all the mortgaged farms confiscated. At home it looks to me as if no flesh could be saved except these days are shortened, and I have but a faint hope that for the elects' sake the days will be shortened." The little group of western and southern congressmen and walters on congress who discuss politics in the rotunda of the Metropolitan hotel are just a little worse rattled than they have yet been in this congress. I was told by some of them before the holidays that they had not made up their minds on the currency bill and would take the documents home with them and study the matter thoroughly, but if they have since made up their minds they are not revealing the same.

CONGRESSMAN BRYAN.

A Significant Sign.

Mr. Springer is harassed a good deal for his latest opinion on the prospects, but the most that he will say beyond what he has already said in his speeches is that the people do not understand his substitute bill, and if they did they would approve of it, both statements very doubtful. One of the best signs that the dominant party is very much at sea is found in the fact that they are willing to allow the debate to run on as long as the minority care to have it. Mr. Crisp and Mr. Catchings say the long debate is allowed because of the great importance of the measure, but we may presume that they are making a virtue of necessity.

Among the significant signs is the great demand for the speech delivered against the bill by Mr. Bryan of Nebraska. It was certainly an able speech, whatever one may think of his conclusions, but the point of chief interest is his declaration that parties must reform their lines on the financial issue. In private conversation he is much more emphatic than in his speech and declares that there must be a general realignment, like that which took place on the slavery question and the war; that "there must be an exchange of prisoners, and men who think together must act together." It is also an interesting fact that all the test votes of the long session are listed and very carefully scanned, and the attitude of members elect to the next house is inquired about with great eagerness. In short, a general summary of the talk of members shows that this year opens with an uncertainty about financial legislation not exceeded since 1861 and a general looking for of a hard and prolonged strain, both in lawmaking and business.

A Gloomy Forecast.

"And so you think there is to be an era of stability?" said a prominent Democrat, talking to a group of his colleagues. "You never were more mistaken in your lives. My guess is that the country is entering on an era of the worst unrest and discontent it has seen for 40 years. I do not believe there will be great strikes and riots, as there were in 1877—at least I hope not—but party bitterness will be awful, for it will be a bread and butter question with millions of people. I have come to the conclusion that there cannot be stability so long as our financial and revenue system depends on a party and an accidental majority. The Republicans say if they were let alone they would establish a permanent system, and perhaps they would, but every man of sense knows that one party cannot stay in power in this country. There must be a system which satisfies both parties, and I don't know any one wise enough to get up such a system in a hurry. Ever since I came here, ten years ago, all the talk has been that business was dependent on the next election and we must make a change. Well, I cannot remember a time when business depended so much on the next election as now, and all the wisdom of all the wise men cannot tell how the next election is going. Business is gambling, and politics is trickery, and so they will continue so long as their adulterous union lasts."

After listening to this and a good deal more of the same kind it was like a comic afterpiece following a tragedy to hear the talk of the Populists who had lately attended the national caucus of their party at St. Louis. It is noticeable that those who have served even one term in congress were earnest in that caucus in favor of a short platform and only one or two prominent issues, while those without experience were in favor of sweeping the whole field. Jerry Simpson says that all the liberal elements of the west, including nearly all the Democrats west of Ohio, could be combined in 1896 on a platform with three planks—free coinage of silver, with discontinuance of national banks; reduction of the tariff, to a real revenue basis, and such government control of railroads and telegraphs as will ultimately lead to government ownership. Jerry says that the railroad charged his constituents last summer from three to seven times as much per car of watermelons to Kansas City as per car of wheat simply because the farmer could wait with the wheat, and couldn't with the watermelons, and so "the traffic would bear it."

Prospects of Legislation.

If I may judge the whole from those who talk freely to me, the faction in favor of doing nothing but routine business at this session has grown rapidly during the holidays. By the same test the unwillingness to see a called session of the Fifty-fourth congress has grown rapidly less. Western Democrats of the type of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Geary of California, Mr. McGann of Chicago and Champ Clark say that no banking and currency bill whatever can prove a success, and with them agree, as I think, a majority of the representatives from the gulf states. They think this year is to give our financial system the severest trial it has had in our time, and while the best attainable bill would fail to do good there are inherent defects in all the bills proposed. As any bill passed this year is certain to fail, they very naturally prefer to have the Republicans take the responsibility of it. Of course most of these men maintain that the gold basis is steadily contracting, and that on that basis no human wisdom can insure a large paper currency. They are for more silver in some form and most of them for free coinage. Nevertheless Mr. Bland does not hope to get his amendment or substitute adopted. There is not much news in the statement that this congress is very much at sea on the finances, but the fact, as shown by the talk of all the members who have recently conferred with their constituents, that it is more at sea now than ever is important and makes me wonder at the confident statements of some of the leading metropolitan papers that a satisfactory bill will soon be passed.

J. B. PARKE.

WHY HE WAS DISCHARGED.

Fright of a Young Brakeman Left Alone In the Wilderness of Arkansas.

[Special Correspondence.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—I had occasion this morning to go with a friend to the freight terminal that connects with the Merchants' bridge. On our way back he fell into a reminiscent mood.

"You never knew," he asked, "that I was once a brakeman, did you? Well, I was, on one of the roads that runs through the Arkansas wildernesses and terminates here. I met with much difficulty in getting the job, so much indeed that if I had not been fairly infatuated with the notion of being a railroad man I should never have persisted until I won my point.

"I did not continue twisting brakes very long, but quite long enough to suit me. I got a terrible scare one night, and my subsequent conduct was what brought about my discharge. I was attached to a repair train, and we were at work in the interior of the state, where the population was sparse and the stations were far apart. I forget exactly the occasion of the order, but anyhow about midnight I was directed to remain behind with a red lantern while the train proceeded. I was to flag a passenger train expected to follow in about two hours. At that point the line threaded the densest woods imaginable, and as the lights of the caboose of the repair train disappeared up the road my task seemed likely to be very dreary and very lonesome.

"My gloomy anticipations were shortly fulfilled. While yet I could hear the puffing of the engine in the distance I began also to hear the most frightful noises in the forest on either side of the track. It seemed to me that the woods were thronging with fierce wild beasts. In 15 minutes I was in a perfect fever of fright, and this was followed by a sort of emotional shaking palsy. My teeth chattered as though I had the ague, and I was covered with cold sweat. I believe I would have died from heart failure, brought on by fear, if I had remained there another 15 minutes, let alone two hours. So, in an agony of desperation, I picked up my lantern and ran down the track in the direction from which the train was to come. I had some hopes of meeting it if I went far enough, but these hopes were not realized. When I had covered about five miles, I came to a clearing in which stood a log hut. To this hut I applied for shelter, and after I had succeeded in awaking the inmates was kindly received and made as comfortable as possible till daylight. I must have forgotten all about the train; but, fortunately for its passengers, it was hours late and did not come along until 10 o'clock in the morning, long after I had awakened and returned to my post as flagman.

"If I had not been foolish enough to tell a brother brakeman of my fright and flight, I might have held the job probably, for no real harm had been done, but as it was my services were very shortly dispensed with.

"What were the noises I heard in the woods? Nothing but the yelling of coyotes, but they were just as horrible to me then as if they had been the crying of tigers and the roaring of lions. No, I have never been sorry that I did not remain a brakeman, but I have always been ashamed that I ran away, and I think my discharge because I did was a good thing for me. It taught me to hold my ground, no matter what the apparent danger and difficulty in so doing."

W. E. D.

Cramp In the Leg.

An instant relief for cramp in the legs, which awakens some people up from their morning sleep, is had by turning in the toes. If possible, get the feet to the floor, and although the idea of moving them seems like torture the cramp immediately vanishes when this position is assumed. The toes can be "turned in," however, while the sufferer is still recumbent.

Doubtless.

She—And what would you be now if it weren't for my money?

He—A bachelor.

—Life.

Important Notice.

The regular monthly meeting of the Advanced American Business Women's union will be held on Thursday next at 8 p. m.

A full attendance is earnestly requested, as a number of important papers will be read and discussed.

The subjects will be as follows

"Are Boys Worth Raising?" by Lena Splinter. M. D

"Practical Hints on Sharpening Lead Pencils," by Mary Sharpe Cutter. C. E.

"Women Who Have Ruled the World" (twenty-fifth paper), by Susan Meekly.

"Ten Cent Lunches," by Sarah Crutler, author of the "Sawdust Cookbook."

"Women as Financiers and Bankers," by Beatrice Spendle.

"Where Would Men Be Without Their Mothers?" by Caroline Eudora Oldstyle.

"Are Bloomers Becoming?" by Bessie Stout.

"Street Cars." 1. "How to Get on and Off." 2. "Who Should Pay the Fare?" 3. "Squelching the Conductor," by Carrie Ryder, athletic instructor B. Y. W. C. A.

"Feminine Traits In Browning and Emerson," by Lucy Ringless.

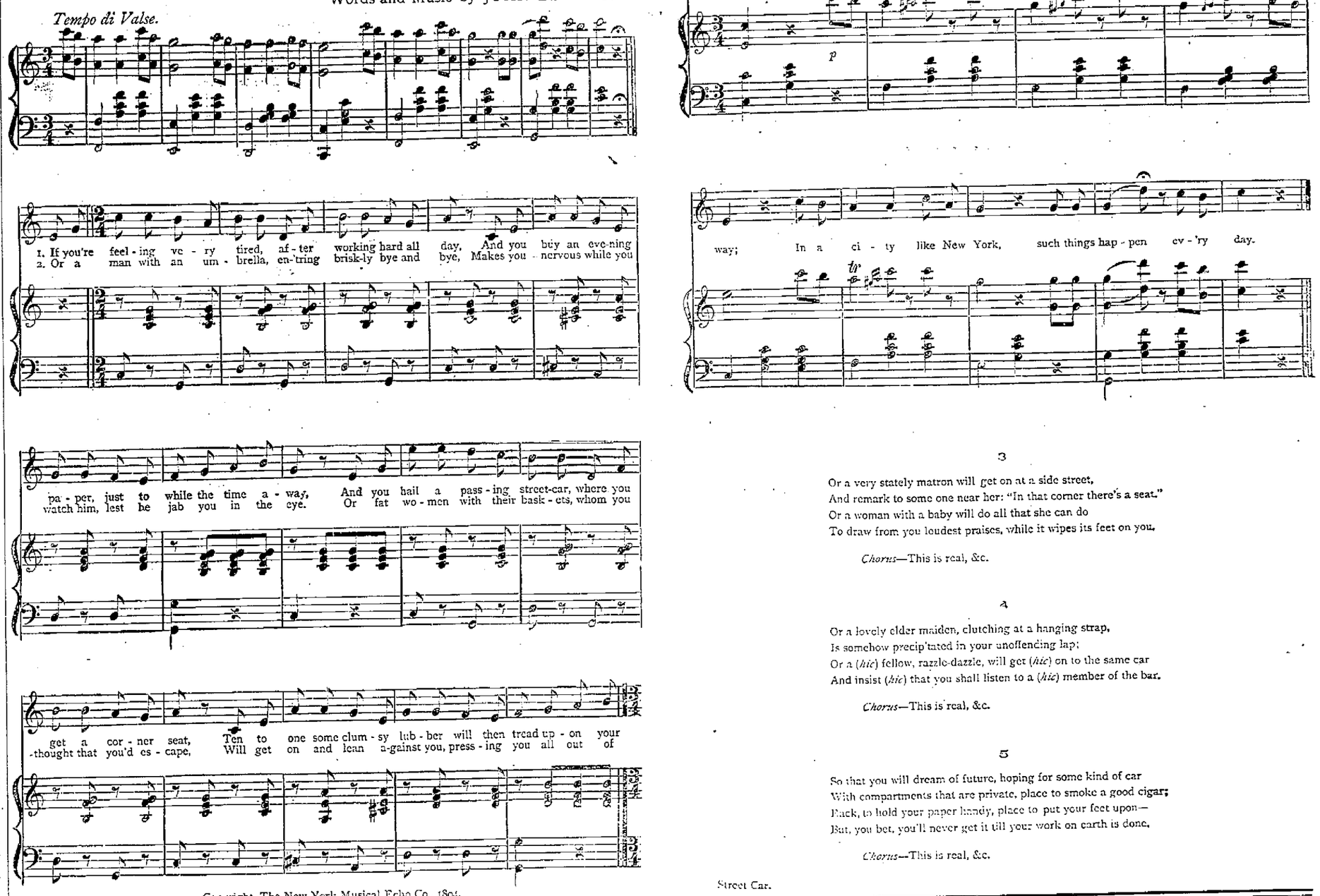
Lemonade frappe will be served in the blue room.

N. B.—Members whose fines for nonattendance at the meeting amount to more than 25 cents are requested to pay them immediately, or their names will be posted on the bulletin board in accordance with bylaw 17.

HELEN REUYTER, Secretary.

STREET CAR.

Words and Music by JOHN DE WITT.



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3

Or a very stately matron will get on at a side street,
And remark to some one near her: "In that corner there's a seat."
Or a woman with a baby will do all that she can do
To draw from you loudest praises, while it wipes its feet on you.

Chorus—This is real, &c.

4

Or a lovely elder maiden, clutching at a hanging strap,
Is somehow precip'tated in your unoffending lap;
Or a (*hic*) fellow, razzle-dazzle, will get (*hic*) on to the same car
And insist (*hic*) that you shall listen to a (*hic*) member of the bar.

Chorus—This is real, &c.

5

So that you will dream of future, hoping for some kind of car
With compartments that are private, place to smoke a good cigar;
Rack, to hold your paper handy, place to put your feet upon—
But, you bet, you'll never get it till your work on earth is done.

Chorus—This is real, &c.

Street Car.

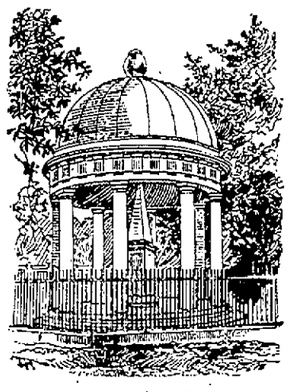
OLD HICKORY'S HOME

GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON'S COLONIAL HOUSE AT NASHVILLE.

Redeemed From Destruction by the Ladies' Hermitage Association—Full of Art Treasures and Historical Souvenirs—A Touching Romance—A Fitting Sobriquet.

[Special Correspondence.]

NASHVILLE, Jan. 8.—No visit to Nashville is complete without a drive to "The Hermitage," the home of "Old Hickory." The superb old manor is a perfect treasure house of antiquities and is crowded with historic associations. The mansion, a fine specimen of colonial architecture, with its huge pillars, broad porticoes and spacious rooms, is approached by a driveway bordered on either side by a row of stately pines. Across the antique porticoes shadows from the swaying branches drift. The great carved door opens, and you enter the vast old style hall, long and broad enough for a modern ballroom. Its walls are adorned with paper of gorgeous coloring, which represents scenes and incidents in the life of Telemachus. This paper was bought by General Jackson in France in 1837 and is yet in an excellent state of preservation. The pictures still hang as Jackson left them. There are two fine portraits of Mrs. Jackson by Earle and a most interesting portrait of the general himself, taken by order of the French government five days before his death. A quaint winding stairway leads to the upper rooms. Huge old fashioned claw footed mahogany sofas, chairs and tables furnish the halls, giving it a hospitable air. The drawing room, with its antique, yellow keyed, spindle legged piano, its faded velvet hangings, its inlaid and ormolu tables, its bronze and gilt candelabra, its quaint mirrors, its pictures and busts of the general, is delightful with its stately old time air of dress parade. Indeed the whole house is packed with the mahogany and rosewood, the mother of pearl, the damask and silver of those good old days and is calculated to drive a connoisseur quite hopelessly wild.



JACKSON'S TOMB.

Dining Room, Library and Bedroom.

The dining room shows a curious mantel, decorated with tall silver candelabra, over which hangs a fine portrait of Jackson. Here, too, you may see a magnificent silver service, presented by Lafayette, and a beautiful piece of silver, the gift of Decatur.

In the library is a wilderness of curios, medals, coins, pipes, swords and snuff-boxes as well as the general's books, a collection numbering many hundreds, most of which contain his autograph. There is a letter from Thomas Jefferson and an exquisite porcelain miniature of Mrs. De Witt Clinton, presented by herself and accompanied by a letter couched in the romantic compliment and high flung persiflage of that day. There is a small panel from the floor of Napoleon's room at Longwood, St. Helena. A candle found in Cornwallis' tent at the surrender of Yorktown and sent to Jackson with the request that he light it upon every recurring 8th of January, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, is an interesting souvenir. There is a penholder made from a portion of the tree under which Washington first unsheathed his sword in defense of American liberty. There is Washington's office chair, and another chair presented by the wife of Chief Justice Taney.

Perhaps the most interesting room in the house is the general's bedchamber, in which he died. It is preserved just as he left it. The curious high posted bedstead, the easy chair and footstool, the dressing table, all partake of association with one of the most picturesque characters of American history. In this room is another of those quaint hickory mantels which are found throughout the house, sedate and stately in shape and execution as old time manners. Here is preserved a quantity of General Jackson's personal effects, jewelry, clothing, his watch, seal, cornelian ring, topaz breastpin, gold pen and pencil, tobacco box, walking stick, slippers, dressing gown and a marvelous bead regalia presented by Sam Houston of Texas.

Interesting Relics.

In a large empty room on the ground floor is the general's carriage, made from a portion of the old ship Constitution. The sword presented to Jackson by the citizens of New Orleans is another souvenir of interest. In cupboards and closets are stored away many rare old bits of faded finery. There is the full set of pearls and topaz presented by New Orleans women to Mrs. Jackson. There is a beautiful pink brocade worn by Jackson's wife's niece, beautiful Emily Donelson, at the court of Berlin. This lovely girl was a great favorite of the general and was mistress of the White House during her uncle's administration. She is said to have strongly resembled Mary, queen of Scots, and to have possessed much of the fascination of the White Rose of Scotland. The gown which she wore at the first inauguration ball is a precious and coquettish relic. It is of amber satin brocaded with violets and garnished with lace and pearls. It was a present from Jackson, and even at that day was described at great length in every newspaper in the country. The wedding dress of Mrs. Sarah Jackson, the wife of the general's adopted son, is also preserved. This lady was a Philadelphia belle and beauty and went to the altar in an exquisite robe of white silk and tulle. This costume has been worn as a wedding gown by brides of three successive generations.

The mansion and grounds are under the care and control of the Ladies' Hermitage association of Nashville. The property was purchased some years ago by the state from the adopted son of General Jackson, with the proviso that his wife remain there during her life. When she died, the general assembly of the state assigned the house and tomb and 25 surrounding acres to the Hermitage association to improve and preserve in lasting memory of the hero of New Orleans. When these patriotic and energetic southern gentlewomen who formed the association took possession of the property, they found ruin and decay everywhere prevalent upon the noble estate. The old log cabin where the general lived for 15 years before "The Hermitage" was built was a total wreck.

A Noble Work.

But these southern ladies, with their soft voices, indolent manners and languid airs, can be energetic enough over any object upon the welfare of which their hearts are set. It was not long before the mansion was newly roofed, the rooms repaired, fences up, outbuildings put in proper shape and the old log cabin fully restored, even to its kitchen fireplace, the favorite resting place of "Uncle Alf," the ancient negro body servant of the general.

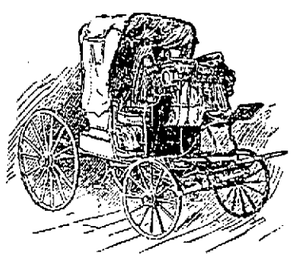
At the tomb one pauses to read the ornate enumeration of the virtues of Jackson's wife. The story of their love was a romance. Jackson fairly worshiped her and during his momentous career never wholly emerged from the influence of her personality. He wore her miniature on his heart until his death, and no matter what his cares, responsibilities or amusements he never slept until he had read a chapter in the Bible she left him when she died. Mrs. Jackson was a woman of great piety and cared nothing for the honors of this world. When Jackson was elected president, his wife said to those about her: "For Mr. Jackson's sake I am glad. For my own I never wished it. I would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than to dwell in that palace in Washington." Her influence over Jackson was profound, as shown by the following anecdote. Old Hickory was an expert in profanity. When occasion required, he simply paralyzed his hearers by the originality, variety and picturesqueness of his swearing. During an exciting political campaign and just after Mrs. Jackson had confidentially told a guest that she thought the general was disposed to be religious, and that but for the approaching presidential election she earnestly believed he would join her church, he suddenly burst into the room with an opposition newspaper in his hand, cursing like a house afire. He swore until he was actually out of breath, when his gentle wife, who had at first been stunned by his oaths, arose, and approaching him looked him steadily in the face and simply exclaimed, "Mr. Jackson!" The great warrior who had always conquered was immediately subdued by this mild adversary.

A Touching Story.

Rachel Jackson was a wonderfully beautiful woman, and her portraits show a face of winsome and innocent loveliness. The throat is full, the lips sweet, the brow well shaped and the eyes large and limpid. A cap of soft lace crowns the dark curls which fall over her shoulders. In her youth she contracted an unfortunate marriage. Jackson was accused by his foes of having by his attentions to Mrs. Robards broken up a happy home. This, however, was not true. Robards was a man of whom very little good could be said. His wife was sprightly, cheerful and very beautiful. Robards' jealousy was terrific. Jackson, who was a good companion, of agreeable address and admired by women, soon felt the fury of this jealousy. Matters growing more and more unpleasant, Mrs. Robards at length left her husband. This was in the spring of 1791. Robards applied to the Virginia legislature for a divorce, which was granted, provided the supreme court should see cause for a divorce. It was reported and became the general belief in Nashville that Robards had obtained a divorce. Thereupon Mrs. Robards, who had been living in Natchez with the family of Colonel Stark, returned to Nashville and was married to Jackson. After they had been married two years Robards obtained a divorce in a Kentucky court. Jackson at once realized that he had been married two years to a woman who was legally another man's wife. To make their union legal they were married the second time.

These unfortunate circumstances, the suspicion and scandal naturally arising from them, marred their happiness, and, it is said, really broke the gentle, loving heart of Rachel Jackson.

The popular story is that while she was making preparations to go from "The Hermitage" to Washington the poor lady received the rude shock which led to her death. She was like a mother to every servant upon the estate, and wishing to leave all comfortable for the winter made a trip into Nashville to buy supplies and clothing for her dependents. Weary from her shopping, she went into a hotel parlor to rest while she waited for the coach which was to take her back to "The Hermitage." Suddenly she heard her own name spoken in an adjoining room, coarsely and cruelly handled about, while her character was fiercely assailed. Motionless, as if turned to stone, she sat listening to the accusations which had been circulated during the presidential campaign, and which her chivalrous and tender husband had carefully concealed from her. She was seized with spasmodic disease of the heart and died soon after. Parton says that she had known of the slanders long before. This may be true, yet undoubtedly the rudeness and brutality of the attack may have hastened the end.



CARRIAGE MADE OF SHIP CONSTITUTION.

Personal Feeling.

Jackson's grief was agonizing, and he seemed to live only to revenge her wrongs. Possibly during no other administration of the government has personal feeling played so important a role in official appointments as in the offices filled by Andrew Jackson. It was enough for him to have the slightest suspicion that an officer of the government had failed to espouse his wife's cause. Such a one was quickly removed. Even upon her tomb is a reference to this sad story. "A being so gentle and so virtuous slander might wound, but could not dishonor," is inscribed there, bearing the touching testimony of the stanch loyalty of the heart of "Old Hickory" even beyond the grave.

Jackson belongs neither to party nor section. He belongs to the country. The tough, gnarled and knotted hickory was an appropriate synonym for the audacious, persistent and fiery soldier who lives still in the memory of his countrymen, and whose voice yet sends its clarion call from out the mists of the past, crying, "The Union must and shall be preserved."

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER

An Awful Bad Break.

Mr. Gabbler, who talks much and recklessly, was sitting at a dinner party by the side of Mrs. Portly Pompous, who is very old and fat. During the conversation Gabbler, forgetting that the lady weighed 250 pounds, said, "I despise fat women!" He perceived at once what a bad break he had made and attempted to set himself aright by saying: "I beg your pardon. I despise fat women, but only when they are young."

The look Mrs. Pompous gave him will haunt him to his grave.—Texas Siftings.

A RELIC OF THE PAST

THE SUNDIAL BEFORE THE OLD COURTHOUSE AT ST. LOUIS.

Views of the Janitor—A Man Who Is as Quaint as the Dial Itself—Fine Paintings That Cost a Right Smart Heap—The Past Linked to the Present.

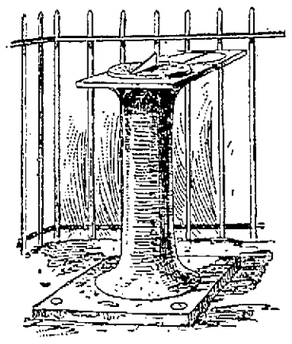
[Special Correspondence.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Although this interesting old city is gradually ridding itself of many of the peculiarities that have heretofore stamped it as more of an old time southern than a modern western town, the transformation is still far from complete, and it is this very survival of an occasional feature of other days that renders the place entertaining to the curious visitor.

Standing within a 4 by 5 foot inclosure of iron fence, near the white painted old courthouse, for instance, is an iron post, topped with a broad, flat, circular plate. Rising from the center of the plate is a triangular projection, and there is an iron hinged cover attached, evidently intended to be closed when the weather is bad. Such a contrivance is a rare sight nowadays anywhere, but it would have been a poor sort of town indeed five or six decades ago, especially in the southwest, that was without one, and no one would have been at a loss regarding its use. But there is not a day in a twelvemonth these modern times, so the courthouse janitor told me today, that some stranger does not inquire curiously about the one in the St. Louis courtyard.

"But of co'se," said he reflectively, pulling his chin whisker and turning his quid of shaved plug in his cheek, "theah's not many but what knows it's a sundial when they comes to examine it. It's a fine dial, that. You see, it's running just as good as it did when it was first put theah. And many's the fine gentleman, with his kid gloves on, that steps up to that theah old dial, suh, at noon and sets his gold watch by it. They all know, suh, that, notwithstanding a sundial is old fashioned, they ain't no going back on sun time, suh.

"They use to be two sundials to this heah co'thouse. You kin see the post of the othah one out theah on the othah side of the yahd. But the dial paht is gone forevah, suh. You see, they's a pow'ful lot o' boys heah in St. Louis that hain't got no bettah business nights and Sundays than to pound co'thouse dials with rocks and things jest to destroy them.



THE SUNDIAL.

"When the othah one was toah down, suh, I up and kicked. Yes, I did. I told the county authorities that if they wanted to have any sundial left at all they'd haff to be a watchman heah nights and Sundays. You see, the city p'lice is cahless about county prop'ty, and they prob'ly wouldn't do nothing to nobody, not if they even ca'h'd off the co'thouse itself, suh, let alone just smashing a sundial or two. I got the watchman heah after a ha'd fight, suh, and, as you see, I've saved one of the dials. But me and my watchman, we has to watch out mighty sha'p, I reckon."

This delightful janitor's name is Griffin, and he is quaintor even than the old dials. In person he resembles our Uncle Samuel, save that, instead of being thin and angular, he is round and stout and ruddy. When I first saw his face, I was almost surprised because his trousers were not striped red and white and his vest was not blue and star spangled. His office is in a big bare room in the basement, where he sits most of the time in a throne-like chair on a raised daislike platform alternately chewing shaved plug and smoking natural leaf tobacco. He must have a right smart "pull" of some sort, or at least he is what in Chicago and St. Louis is called the "push," for when during our chat today a county official entered and pleaded for a feather duster for his office the custodian of the building consulted certain memoranda before replying. Then he said slowly and impressively while he carefully shaved off enough plug for a fresh quid:

"You've had one feathah dustah a'ready this month, Mistah Jones. I can't spah you no mo' till next month. You must use the dustahs on youah boots in youah office, Mistah Jones, the way you git away with them."

The official bowed himself timidly out of the presence, and the janitor explained to me that he had four "reel good grounds" for anxiety.

"I'm worried all the time about the way them officials, in p'licah the youngah ones, uses up the county supplies. I'm afraid the boys'll break the remaining dial. I'm in doubt lest the county'll see fit to toah this grand old co'thouse down and put up a great big steel frame modern building, and I hate to see the paintings in the doom go to ruination."

It should be explained that perhaps the most interesting feature of the courthouse is the mural decoration of the rotunda.

"If you'll examine them theah paintings, suh, you'll observe that they were once very fine. They cost a right smart heap of money, suh, when they was painted. It was a German gentleman that done them, suh. I disrecollect his name, but he was a reg'lah old mastah, though, as you can see foh yo'sel'. Now they are all peeling off, suh, and the ch'icest works of art in St. Louis is a-falling to the floor of the doom in dust to be trampled undah the feet of men."

The janitor is right in what he says about the pictures, for they were painted by Carl Wimas, whose paintings of Indians have long been considered really great as works of art.

M. I. DEXTER.

A Week's Work In Birmingham.

It is said that a week's work in Birmingham, England, comprises, among its various results, the fabrication of 14,000,000 pens, 6,000 bedsteads, 7,000 guns, 800,000,000 cut nails, 100,000 buttons, 1,000 saddles, 5,000,000 copper or bronze coins, 20,000 pairs of spectacles.

THE MAN DRESSMAKER.

How a Gotham Belle Dresses a la Mode and Keeps Within Her Allowance.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Mme. Melba, in displaying her trousseau to a fashion writer, affirmed that the tailor made gown has disappeared from Paris, yet the man dressmaker continues to multiply and grow rich in Gotham. But many of the richest and most fashionable society women, with the economic shrewdness of their French sisters, have long since divided their allegiance between the imported and the home trained tailor.

Redfern, the famous English man dressmaker, occupies a five story brownstone front in close proximity to Delmonico's. Emblazoned in letters of gold on the high steps that lead to the Fifth avenue entrance is a legend not without awe to untraveled democracy, "Court Dressmaker to Her Majesty the Queen. H. R. H. Prince of Wales, the Empress of Russia." Similar legends, together with the English and Russian coat of arms, decorate the exterior walls of both the Fifth avenue and Broadway sides. A servant in livery opens the door.

On entering the lofty celled salon, once familiar with the wit and beauty of Knickerbocker days, a young English woman meets the visitor with the question, "Has madam an appointment?"

Divinely tall, divinely fair, her waist was wasplike, her bust a Hogarth line. A thoroughly groomed creature, she was good to look upon, and restful was her low, resonant voice.

She wore a black cloth gown. The front of the skirt and the bodice were embroidered in tan colored braid, while the train of black velvet seemed to begin and end nowhere, so gracefully did it yield to every movement of the superb figure. This room is lined with shelves and cases, with mirrored doors. The shelves reach to the ceiling and are piled with huge rolls of cloth of varied color and texture, products, for the most part, of English looms.

The establishment has a large force of saleswomen, designers and modistes imported from England. Some have long been apprenticed to Redfern, the older, while others are gathered yearly as the theatrical managers make up an opera chorus.

All the saleswomen have the waspliike waists with which fashion plates have familiarized us. Despite physical culture authorities, however, these waists do not prevent them from handling the great rolls of cloth with the agility of "lightweights."

"If they are laced," says Redfern, "could they toss such rolls of stuff?"

If not laced, is the mental reservation of the denouncer, where does Redfern find women of this mold?

Various wire forms bedecked in gowns and jackets were on every side, at table sat two swagger girls examining fashion plates, while a saleswoman in a gown of blue cloth rich in sable tail trimming interposed now and then a professional suggestion. The gown of every employee bespeaks the house. After a dress has been copied two or three times it is donned by the saleswoman best adapted to display it.

In the upper rooms customers are measured and fitted. A man measures for the pattern, a woman adjusts the lining, slipping on, if necessary, a series of pads strung together on rubber ribbons. It suggests an anatomical museum. Pads under the arms, pads in the hollows of shoulders or neck—every spot nature has defrauded—the man tailor redeems with cotton.

Dressmakers acknowledge their indebtedness to the ingenuity of the man tailor. The bodice fastened on the customer, the man tailor returns to the sacred precinct and deftly takes in or lets out the apparently infinitesimal bits so essential to the perfection of the whole.

The chief decoration of these apartments are signs, "Payment After First Fitting."

"Alas," sighed the proprietor, "a gown is often worn out before we receive our money."

Rest assured, only women of unquestionable wealth are indulged to that extent by the English autocrat.

Taste for a Redfern gown is not unlike that for olives. If one has it not instinctively, it must be cultivated. A gown of plainest stuff costs $95, while a cloth may be had for $125, the lowest possible figure.

Redfern's private exhibition rooms are rarely without artists making sketches of his latest creations for fashion journals or the great dailies.

When a woman finds it necessary to economize after the extravagance of a Redfern creation, she patronizes a tailor in upper Second avenue, the neighborhood of green groceries, Chinese laundries and dirty babies. He may be found in one of a bedizened row of old time residences. The basement is occupied by Hope Lee and a troop of Celestials. On the post of the high steps that lead to the house proper swings a signboard. One side bears an impressionistic landscape, with a damsel in springy attire outlined against an indigo sky. The other side of the sign partakes of the winter's chill a tailor made girl is braving. Above, in weather beaten letters, is the sign, "Ladies' Fashionable Tailor." A pretty Jewess opens the door and ushers the customer into the presence of the proprietor. He is a short, chubby man, with an amiable face. A skullcap conceals a caul. On the first finger of his left hand he wears a huge opal ring. His bow is courtly, his manners winning. His natty attire distills the odor of a questionable Havana. The room is stuffy. A long line of gowns in various stages of fashioning hang the length of the room. Through a half opened door one may catch a glimpse of some 50 girls and boys operating as many machines. The air is dense with tobacco smoke and redolent of garlic. A portion of the front room facing the street is cut off by a portiere, within which are a mirror and a divan.

The customer to be fitted is the optical victim of whoever chances to be within the inclosure. There seems to be a roll call of the establishment when the old gentleman steps behind the portiere, carrying a bodice or coat to be fitted. The whole is very Dickensque. Chic damsels, with violin or guitar case, accompanied by their maids; bedrabbled variety actresses or chorus girls; fat, greasy Jewesses, well groomed; fashionably attired women of breeding and refinement, nursery maids, demimonde, the tag ends of creation, are to be met within the portiere's narrow precincts.

The tailor had a pleasant word for each as his deft fingers molded the cloth to the wearer's form. In his world he is no less an autocrat, no less an artist, than Redfern. He makes 50 gowns a week. His prices range from $10 to $13, including findings. He rarely fails to give a perfect fit. This man makes the ordinary gowns of fastidious women who furnish their own materials. The woman of many engagements preserves the gowns of the Second avenue tailor for one set of acquaintances, while another more appreciative feasts on the Englishman's skill.

LIDA ROSE MCCABE.

The Germ Theory.

The purchaser of a tin bracket lamp, which leaked and filled the attic where it was placed with the unpoetic odor of kerosene, took it back to the housekeeping department of the big store whence it had come. "We can't take this back," said the unscientific clerk. "We couldn't sell it again. Customers would be afraid of germs." He was overruled, but his idea of germs in kerosene and tin shows how far the bacillus theory spreads.—Boston Transcript.

HEARD FROM TAYLOR.

Deputy Treasurer of South Dakota Receives a Letter From Taylor.

It Was Dated at New York and Contained Certificates of Deposit For $8,000.

A Man Answering His Description Was at a Chicago Hotel on Tuesday of This Week.

Pierre, S. D., Jan. 10.—Deputy Treasurer Burrington this morning received a letter from New York written by missing Treasurer Taylor, dated Jan. 6, enclosing certificates of deposit on different state banks for $8,000. No explanation accompanies the letter.

The attorney general has brought suit on the bond of Treasurer Taylor. It is understood it will be contested. It is believed Taylor is hiding in the East. It is known that when he left here he had a quarter of a million in cash and could have drawn in New York $100,000 more. It is believed he has confederates keeping him advised of the proceedings. The state auditor says the state must default on the June interest on bonds.

WAS IT TAYLOR?

The Absconding Treasurer of South Dakota Believed to Have Been in Chicago Tuesday.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Tuesday morning a well-dressed, heavy set man walked into the Great Northern hotel and registered as W. W. Taylor of New York. He kept to his room closely all day and rose early yesterday, and left the hotel on foot carrying a valise. An hour before leaving he indicated the purpose of taking a west bound train as if going to leave the city. He is believed to have been the absconding treasurer of South Dakota. He seemed to be desirous of avoiding notice.

FORTY THOUSAND.

That's the Number of Physicians Who Used the New Preparation For Dyspepsia and Wasting Diseases.

They do so Because it is Not a Secret Patent Medicine.

And Because They Know it Cures Every Form of Indigestion and Stomach Trouble.

It has been recently stated that not less than 40,000 physicians are using or endorsing the new discovery for indigestion sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Dr. Tomlinson gives the following reasons why physicians regard this new remedy with so much favor.

First, because it is not a secret patent medicine, but a scientific combination of vegetable essences, pure aseptic pepsin, free from animal impurities and of very high digestive power, bismuth and golden seal.

It has been tested repeatedly and the experiments have proven that one grain of the digestive principles in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest three thousand times its own weight of lean meat, eggs, oatmeal and similar wholesome foods.

The tablets act wholly upon the food take into the stomach, digesting it thoroughly no matter whether the stomach is in good working order or not, and cure all forms of dyspepsia and stomach troubles on the common sense plan that they nourish the body and rest the stomach at the same time.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels like the old-fashioned after-dinner pills, nor are they an artificial stimulant like "stomach bitters," nor are they in any way similar to so-called predigested foods, which consist of 85 per cent. of "glucose," the stuff that cheap candies are made from, but Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do what none of these do, they act wholly upon the food eaten and digest it completely and the cure of indigestion is an assured fact, because the food being promptly digested, it cannot lie for hours in the stomach, fermenting, decaying, filling the system with the germs of disease, but is assimilated, nourishing and invigorating not only the body and brain, but the stomach itself, as well.

The tablets are absolutely harmless and can be given and are given with benefit to little children and infants suffering from indigestion, as shown above they contain no mineral poisons, nor anything in any way injurious.

Dr. Wuerth says he has noticed in many cases that the tablets not only cured the indigestion, but that a very noticeable increase of flesh resulted where people who used the tablets were thin and run down in flesh before taking them, and it is not at all surprising that such should be the case when it is remembered that most people are thin because their stomachs are out of order, and when perfect digestion is brought back an increase of flesh is natural the accompaniment.

Within the last six months many thousand cases of stomach trouble and dyspepsia have been cured by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and their convenience and popularity is such that druggists everywhere are now selling them, the price is 50 cents per package and if your druggist has not ordered them he will get them for you from his wholesaler; they are manufactured by Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Your druggist, if he is honest, will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the only preparation now before the public recommended and designed solely for the cure of indigestion and stomach troubles, no other claims are made for it, it is not claimed to be a cure-all.

A SOURCE OF SURPRISE.

To Physician and Patient Alike.

Dr. Redmond, a specialist in the study and treatment of piles and rectal diseases, recently stated that the Pyramid Pile Cure the new discovery for the cure of piles, was the most remarkable remedy he had ever seen or tried in one respect; and that was, the instant relief experienced in all cases, no matter how severe, from the moment the remedy was applied; this was the most surprising to him, because he had carefully analyzed the preparation and no trace of opium, cocaine or similar poison could be detected.

Physicians look with great favor upon the Pyramid Cure, because it is rapidly taking the place of surgical operations and because it is so simple, so easily applied and contains no mineral or other poison so commonly used in pile cures.

Dr. Esterbrook reports that the Pyramid Pile Cure not only cures the various forms of piles, but never fails to give immediate relief on the first application, no matter how severe the pain or discomfort may be.

People who have suffered from piles for years are often astonished at the instant relief experienced from the first application. Another important advantage is the fact that anyone can use the remedy without detention from business or interference with daily occupation.

Mr. J. W. Rollins of Sweet Springs, Mo., writes: I consider the Pyramid Pile Cure without an equal; it cured me in less than 30 days. I waited 15 days or more to be sure I was fully cured before writing you; I can now say I am cured and I shall recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure at every possible opportunity, because it deserves it.

Although a comparatively new remedy, its popularity is such, that all druggists now sell it; if your druggist hasn't it in stock, he will get it for you if you ask him, as all wholesale druggists have it on sale.

A pamphlet describing the cause and cure of piles sent free by addressing the Pyramid Co., Albion, Mich.

JONES OF VIRGINIA.

He Fights a Pension to General John A. McClernand

AND THEREBY RAISES A HOT BREEZE

The Fire Being Fanned by Waugh of Indiana, Who Attacks the Old Soldier's Record—Ready Defenders Found in Both Parties—Southern Democratic Members Given a Raking by Their Northern Brethren for Their Course.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The feature of the night session of the house was a debate which grew out of the attempt of Springer to pass a bill granting $100 per month to Major General John A. McClernand. Jones (Dem.) of Virginia insisted upon making the point of no quorum. Springer in a heated speech lectured those of his southern Democratic colleagues who constantly assumed an attitude of hostility toward the pension of Union soldiers. He called attention to the fact that but thirteen Democrats had been returned to the next house from the north. He warned them that if their course was persisted in none would be returned to the succeeding congress. Pence (Pop) of Colorado, in an earnest speech appealing to Jones to withdraw his point, spoke of the well known distinguished patriotic services of General McClernand.

Waugh Lets Go a Bombshell.

Then Waugh (Rep.) of Indiana threw a bombshell into the discussion by asking if the beneficiary of this bill was not the same General John A. McClernand who was relieved from command before Vicksburg by General Grant for unsoldierly conduct, and of whom General Halleck said it was premeditated murder to place him in command. This attack on General McClernand came from an unexpected source, and Marsh (Rep.) of Illinois and others hastened to his defense. Marsh declared hotly that McClernand had never been guilty of unsoldierly conduct and the history of the transaction would show that he had not been removed by General Grant for that reason.

Couldn't Go Too Quickly for Grant.

"Didn't General Grant remove him for causes which he deemed proper?" persisted Waugh. "I do not desire to impugn the character of General Grant," replied Marsh sharply, "but I desire to say that his action in this case was a mistake."

"What reason did General Grant assign?" interrupted Cox (Dem.) of Tennessee. "Was it not because he was too quick at Vicksburg?"

"I never heard it charged against Grant," replied Marsh, "that he criticised a soldier for going in too quick." [Applause.]

The discussion was prolonged for more than an hour and was marked by several sensational scenes, one of which was the hissing of Jones.

Jones Attacks Mrs. Logan.

This was when he said that the widow of General John A. Logan, who received a pension of $2,000 a year, was living in social luxury in this city and annually spent more than her pension money for flowers displayed by her at her social functions. Later on when he proclaimed his pride in the Confederate cause that had gone down in defeat the Republicans in chorus shouted: "We have no doubt of it," but in the galleries many of the spectators applauded vigorously. Springer was finally forced to withdraw the bill. But after the bill had been withdrawn Clark of Missouri got the floor and in a characteristic speech scored Jones roundly, as he said, on behalf of his Democratic colleagues of the north.

Clark's Tribute to McClernand.

He began by saying that the Democratic party presented a dissolving view, and would soon be lost to sight, though to memory dear. He attributed much of the Democratic disaster last fall to the course of southern Democrats on the pension question, and charged the defeat of at least fifty northern Democrats to the speeches of Jones. He then paid a magnificent tribute to McClernand. "I saw him preside at the St. Louis convention," he said, "which nominated Samuel J. Tilden, who was elected president of the United States and whom the cowards on this floor allowed to be swindled out of his seat."

Bids Farewell to the South.

He declared that the greatest Martinet who ever ruined a great cause was Jefferson Davis, and next to him ranked Stanton. If McClernand had had a fair chance he gave it has his opinion that he would have been as great a soldier as Grant. After appealing to Jones to allow this meritorious bill to go through he turned to him and said impressively that the Democrats of the north were sick and tired of having their southern party associates come to congress and stab their party in the back. "We are through with you," Clark concluded.

STATUS OF MONEY LEGISLATION.

Springer Calls a Meeting of His Committee—An Extra Session Certain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Chairman Springer has called a meeting of the Democratic members of the house committee on banking and currency to consider the situation on currency legislation. Springer says no special line of action will be suggested to the meeting, as it will be for an exchange of views rather than to agree on a course. The substitute currency bill is in the hands of Carlisle, receiving such changes as may overcome objections. It is not expected that the bill will be before the meeting. Outside of the membership of the committee little or no attention is given to the currency question, as members consider the case closed for the session.

The feeling is almost unanimous among the Democratic members that the situation is such as to make an extra session certain, but it is equally unanimous to no authorized or authentic statement that that effect has yet been given by Cleveland. Springer has taken occasion to suggest to Representative Dingley and several other Republicans that if they attempt to handle the currency question in the next congress they will meet the same embarrassments the Carlisle bill has experienced, in that there will be fifteen silver senators, according to Springer's view, who will be able to block legislation in a Republican congress.

McPherson has proposed a bill in the senate which represents the eastern view on the currency question. It provides for the issue of 3 per cent. bonds for the purpose of carrying into effect the resumption act of 1875, the bonds to be payable at the pleasure of the government after five years. Another section provides for the coinage of the silver seigniorage to the amount of $55,000,000, to be paid for public expenses as needed, but nothing in the bill shall change the law relating to treasury notes now outstanding. A section of the bill authorizes the secretary of the treasury in lieu of the issue of the bonds to require one-half of the customs duties to be paid in gold, gold certificates, or United States government notes. All national banks are to be allowed to issue currency to the full par value of the bonds deposited.

The senate silver Republican view is expressed by Dubois in a speech he made ostensibly on the income tax, but which he switched off to the currency. He said: "We are threatened that if the present currency laws remain unchanged the country will soon be upon a silver basis. Perhaps this is true. I am somewhat inclined to think it is. This prospect, however, has no terrors for the silver advocates. They are contending for both gold and silver, but if forced to choose between the two would greatly prefer silver. This, at any rate, is the position which I would wish to take, and in so doing I would be serving the best interests of the entire country, in my judgment."

A treasury statement shows that the expenditures so far this month exceed the receipts by $6,213,743, which makes the deficiency for the fiscal year to date $83,778,204. The total receipts since June 30 are $170,273,760, and the disbursements $204,051,963. Advices to the treasury department from the sub-treasurer at New York report the withdrawal of $2,300,000 in gold for export. This leaves the amount of the gold reserve $77,474,400.

Proceedings in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Practically the whole of the senate session was occupied in the discussion of Hill's amendment to the urgency deficiency bill, designed to afford an opportunity to test the constitutionality of the income tax law. Vest introduced a financial bill providing for the retirement of the greenbacks and gold and silver certificates, and the issue in their place of an equal amount of notes payable in either gold or silver, none of said notes to be of smaller denomination than $10; the option as to what metal redemption shall take place in is left with the government; it abolishes national bank notes, provides a 3 per cent. bond to keep the reserve up to $100,000,000, and for free coinage of "dad's" dollars, the bullion to be bought at the market price, Uncle Sam retaining the seigniorage, and using it in the current expenses of the government.

It was private bill day in the house, but only one bill was considered—a claim of the heirs of William Johnson, of Fayette county, Tenn., for $13,000 worth of stores confiscated during the war. The bill was finally withdrawn. Before the regular order was demanded nine bills were passed by unanimous consent. Most of them were of minor importance, but one was to protect the salmon fisheries of Alaska.

Hill Against the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In a carefully prepared speech on the income tax Hill in the senate reminded that body that he had said the income tax provision had been placed in the bill to suit certain senators, certain members of congress, not to carry out a single Democratic doctrine. It had never been declared to be a Democratic doctrine by any national convention of the party. He made an elaborate attack on the bill from all points of view. Quay said it was the highest right of the minority to defeat the bill and Sherman, while opposing the bill, said the senate had no right to refuse the appropriation for its enforcement.

Referred the Beer Tax Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—At the meeting of the ways and means committee Wilson stated that the revenue of the government had shown a promising increase since the woolen schedule went into effect on Jan. 1 last. The bill of Money of Mississippi, for increasing the beer tax was referred to the sub committee on internal revenue. Wilson's bill to take off the one-tenth differential on sugar was also referred to a sub-committee.

Dairy Convention Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The dairy convention has adjourned after passing resolutions calling on congress to establish a dairy bureau and opposing all imitations of butter or cheese. The next convention will be held at Chicago in January, 1896. Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard, of Wisconsin, was chosen president. Sid W. Wilson, of Illinois, was re-elected secretary.

TAYLOR SAID TO BE IN HIDING

Awaiting a Compromise That Will Relieve His Bondsmen.

REDFIELD, S. D., Jan. 12.—Advices received here in a private letter from New York would indicate that a party representing Taylor suggests a meeting of the bondsmen at the Great Northern hotel in Chicago on Jan. 17 to consider a settlement. The impression prevails here that Taylor is not out of this country, but is hiding, awaiting a compromise which will relieve his bondsmen.

Depositors of the bank held a meeting last night to discuss what action to take in regard to the closed bank. C. H. Vinton is expected home from St. Paul. There is no evidence here to prove his complicity with Taylor's default. If he knew of Taylor's intentions he has given out by action or word nothing which would verify it. The household goods in Taylor's residence have been levied on by an attorney in the interest of depositors of the bank per order of the examiner.

MISSING MAN IS WANTED.

Been Four Years Gone and Is Now Heir to a Fine Farm.

VARNA, Ills., Jan. 12.—Interest in the mysterious disappearance of James Foster four years ago is renewed by his falling heir to 180 acres of improved farm land worth $20,000, which reverts to other heirs if he is not discovered. Foster is 35 years years of age, florid complexion, slight build, stooped in gait, and scar on left side of face near cheek bone. When last seen he was at Peoria attending a mesmeric entertainment and the theory is advanced that he is roaming about in a hypnotized state. A large reward is offered by the family.

Wanted to Go to Jail for Shelter.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 12.—August Ellsner, who declares himself to be an anarchist, created a mild sensation in the Kansas State bank at Seventh and Delaware. He pulled from his pockets three pieces of bar iron and threw them through the plate glass windows of the bank. The bars looked very much like dynamite bombs—hence the excitement. At the station Ellsner said he wanted to go to jail for shelter.

A FAMILIAR FACE.

But She Made a Mistake When She Thought She Knew Him Personally.

She was a very absentminded young person, and the two girls who were with her in the car were not at all surprised when she leaned over and whispered:

"Oh, dear me, who can that man be? His face is so familiar that I must know him, but I can't place him."

"He looks—well, rather showy," said the girl with the lorgnette. "I don't know where you could have met him."

"Oh, well, perhaps he is one of those rough diamonds her brother Edgar has been bringing to the house since he came back from the west," said the girl with the mountainous sleeves.

"Maybe that was it. He looks as if he knew me. Oh, dear, he will think me awfully rude! Girls, shall I speak to him?"

"Why, of course, if you are sure that you really know him Lulu," said the girl with the lorgnette, "but do be careful, for you know you are"—

"Absentminded? Oh, I know it! I shall certainly have to take one of those courses of memory development or whatever they are."

"He is looking at you awfully hard, Lulu," said the girl with the mountainous sleeves.

"Oh, I must know him! I shall have to speak."

She leaned forward and gave the flashily dressed young man at the end of the car a charming nod and smile.

"I had to be more friendly than I would otherwise have been, because I did not speak at first," she observed.

"Oh, yes," returned the girl with the mountainous sleeves, "you know I never can remember names, and I am always perfectly lovely to people when I can't think what to call them."

"Yes, for then they may not notice, and"—

"Girls," interrupted the girl with the lorgnette, "do look at him! He has spoken to that awful looking person with him, and they are nudging each other and staring at us. They evidently fancy that we wanted to attract their attention."

"Look here, Lulu," sternly remarked the girl with the mountainous sleeves, "I want you to think whether you really know that man, and, if so, who he is."

Then Lulu gave a little scream. "Good gracious, girls, stop the car!" she cried. "I do know now just who he is! He—he is the young man who used to come to see our cook! No wonder his face is familiar, for he hung about the kitchen all the time, and we had to discharge her on that account. Oh, girls, let me out first, or I shall faint!"—Chicago Tribune.

Sufficient Reason.

"What is the trouble, Wadleigh, between you and Miss Hopson?"

"I called her 'Sweet Alice,' and she ordered me to Bolt."—Detroit Free Press.

TAYLOR CAPTURED.

Alleged to Have Been Arrested at Memphis.

ALSO SAID TO HAVE BEEN RELEASED

Mysterious Doings of the Police in That City—Ex-Governor Mellette Tells a Story of the Downfall That Relieves It of Some Features of Rascality—Attempt to Save a Bank with State Money Precipitates the Trouble in South Dakota.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 12.—William Walter Taylor, the absconding South Dakota treasurer, was under arrest here, but late last evening, according to Chief of Police Davis, he was released. The letters on the prisoner's person from Pierre, Chicago and New York leave no room for doubt, says Chief Davis, that he is the man wanted, but as no replies were received to telegrams sent to those cities Taylor was turned loose. An air of mystery hangs over the case, as Taylor was not locked up, and the fact of his arrested was carefully kept even from the policemen until after it was claimed that he was given his liberty. Still later chief Davis said that the prisoner he had under arrest was a negro by the name of Taylor.

THE STORY MELLETTE TELLS.

State Money Lent to a Failing Bank Brings on the Crash.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 12.—The Taylor defalcation still absorbs all interest at the capital. Ex-Governor Mellette has arrived. He is one of the heaviest bondsmen, and before the flight of Taylor was known even to the state officials he wired from Lafayette, Ind., that he would be here and not to bring suit on the bonds, as he would turn over everything to the state. As Lafayette is the home of Taylor's father it was supposed that Mellette would have a proposition from the bondsmen for some sort of settlement. This is not true. He comes simply as an individual and is unable to throw any direct light on the situation. He gives some information, however, which has changed the theory on which the people here have been proceeding—namely that Taylor has been collecting every cent of available cash in order to pinch the state and force a compromise.

Experience of the Ex-Governor.

The ex-governor has had some intimate relations with Taylor and on Tuesday last went to Chicago to meet him and straighten them. Taylor had left the day before and although Mellette searched for him two days he could get no trace of him. He then went to Lafayette and discovered that Taylor was short; that his friends were unable to help him out and that the default was inevitable. Mellette was in Chicago on Dec. 12 and met Taylor there. The latter was apparently in conference with a number of his friends and bondsmen and with Leppelman, whose bank at Gettysburg failed three months ago, and who, through that, really dragged Taylor down to his ruin.

Gettysburg Bank Got $40,000.

The governor knew Taylor intimately and trusted him thoroughly. He states that Taylor told him a short time ago the history of the bank at Gettysburg and the way in which he was caught. During the panic of eighteen months ago the bank got into close quarters and appealed to Taylor for help. After consulting with various bankers he loaned $40,000 of the state's money, all agreeing that to let the bank fail at that time would endanger every bank in the state and would probably bring ruin on all the people. As he had helped out several other institutions he helped this.

Sent Good Money After Bad.

He found soon, however, that the condition of the institution was much worse than he had suspected, and having placed so great a sum there he sent good money after bad till he had sunk $100,000. Then came his other losses, amounting to fully half as much, and he was unable to borrow or sell. A great amount of property came into his possession from this bank—real estate, merchandise, stock, cattle, and other articles, and he made strenuous efforts to sell. In this he failed, and for a time his friends helped him out.

Frauds Reach Their Limit.

They reached their limit, however, and he was thrown on his own resources. He could not get money from the east and he was caught. Mellette has no knowledge or suspicion of his whereabouts. It is known that Taylor a few days ago put all of his property out of his hands, and even conveyed some trust funds, which will seriously embarrass some of his friends.

An Attempt to Save Taylor.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Jan. 12.—F. W. Miller, United States district attorney for the district of South Dakota, in an interview here concerning ex-State Treasurer Taylor's shortage, said: "It was known in state house circles as long as a year or two ago that his accounts were not what they should be, and there was a determined effort made first, to renominate him, and then to secure the nomination of a man friendly to him, in order to cover his tracks. The failed, and of course the shortage came out. The state officers who accepted the bond furnished by Taylor are also to blame. It is a fact that but little can be realized on it. Men were permitted to qualify on the bond for thousands of dollars who were not worth a cent over and above their debts."

Ordered an Investigation.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 12.—The senate and house suspended the rules and passed a joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to make a thorough investigation of the defalcation of ex-Treasurer Taylor.

Fearful Destitution at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 12.—A police inquiry into the condition of the people shows that fearful destitution prevails and that hundreds will perish unless the situation is speedily grappled with. Relief measures are rapidly assuming shape. Assistance has been proffered from the United States.

Want Less Cotton Raised.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 12.—The net results of the cotton growers convention here was the adoption of a resolution imploring cotton growers to raise less of that staple—25 per cent. less and if possible 50 per cent.—and to raise more corn, clover, stock—anything but cotton.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE YET.

Business Still Languishes, But Hope of Revival is Strong.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Neither the beginning of the New Year nor the failure of the currency bill has brought any material change to business as yet. The idea that business would suddenly take a new start after the holidays had rather less foundation even than usual, but the hope of strong revival a little later is still cherished by many. There has not been much time for change in the industries, but differences observed since the year began are not in the direction of higher prices or larger demand.

There are more indications than of late that stocks of different kinds of goods have been accumulating in consequence of past increase in production. The weekly output of pig iron Jan. 1, reckoning in some furnaces only temporarily out of blast for the holidays or repairs, was 168,414 tons, against 168,763 Dec. 1, showing practically no change. But stocks of unsold pig increased during the month about 20,000 tons weekly, so that actual consumption in the manufacture seems to have been about 148,000 tons weekly, against 157,000 in November.

In any case the industry is doing vastly better than a year ago, when the output was less than 100,000 tons, but indications of excess of production over demand are found in further weakness of prices. The cotton manufacture reports decreased demand, with the print cloths down to 2.62 cents, printed staples much demoralized and lower, and wide sheetings generally reduced.

Speculation in products has been more active. Corn has risen 1⅜ cents, and though receipts are but little over half last year's the practical disappearance of the export demand, then large, counts for about as much. Failures this week are 420 in the United States, against 474 last year, and 54 in Canada, against 57 last year.

LAWMAKERS TAKE A REST.

Illinois Solons Do Little Business—Constitutional Convention Proposed.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12.—When the senate was called to order there were only twelve members in their seats. A joint resolution from the house providing for the printing of 5,000 copies of the governor's message was concurred in, and bills introduced to give to the agricultural board the $90,000 surplus of the state World's fair commission, to license plumbers, and to legalize elections where they were not held according to the Australian ballot law. The house was in session but twenty minutes. A number of appointments of minor capitol officials were announced. The most important business was the introduction of a joint resolution authorizing the submission to the people of the question of holding a constitutional convention, the vote to be taken at the next general election. Both houses adjourned to Monday.

Was Hanged in Public.

RICHMOND, Ky., Jan. 12.—William Taylor, colored, was hanged here for murdering David C. Daly, near this city, Dec. 7, 1894. About 5,000 people were present and most all saw the drop. He declared that he was going to heaven. He spoke ten minutes, waved his handkerchief and said good-bye. A number of negro women shouted while he was talking and singing. People stood in the mud for three hours to see the criminal. A brother was present and witnessed the execution.

Single Term Remedy for Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 12.—Shanahan, of Cook, has in course of preparation to be introduced at an early date a bill to amend the act regarding the term of office of the mayor of the city of Chicago. It is intended to limit the mayor's term so as to prevent his holding office two consecutive terms. The representative's idea is that if a mayor could only have one term he couldn't "put up the pegs" for another term as mayor or anything else, and to assist in preventing this Shanahan will probably provide for a four-year term.

Mice Nested in the Skull.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The body of an unknown man was found in Golden Gate park near the Cliff House and when it was taken to the coroner's office it was discovered that mice had made a nest in the skull. The condition of the body shows that it had been exposed about four months. Probably suicide.

Two Negro Murderers Hanged.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 12.—George Mapp and Buddy Wooten, two young negroes, were hanged in the execution room of the county jail. The two negroes murdered Marion L. Ross, an aged white saloonkeeper on Saturday, Dec. 17, 1892. Just before being swung off one of the negroes promised to haunt the sheriff.

Burial of Mrs. W. W. Astor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—The funeral of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor was held from Trinity chapel, on West Twenty-sixth street, at 11:30 a. m. today. The body was buried in the family plot in Trinity cemetery on Washington Heights. There were ten pall-bearers, selected from among friends of the family.

Editor Found Guilty of Obscenity.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 12.—Daniel K. Swearington, editor of the Burlington Courier, was found guilty of publishing and mailing obscene matter. The matter in question was an attack on a townsman. He was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary, but the sentence suspended to allow an appeal.

General Blizzard Rages.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The blizzard that struck this city yesterday was the coldest of the year. It was general all over the west and visited Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska and Missouri. There is a general fall of snow all over the Wisconsin logging district. In this city the thermometer fell thirty degrees to ten below.

Death of Naval Constructor Street.

VALLEJO, Cal., Jan. 12.—Word has been received by the commandant of the navy yard that Assistant Naval Constructor George W. Street, U. S. N., died at San Francisco of pneumonia. He was appointed from Wisconsin in 1889.

Geneva Junction Scorched Badly.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Jan. 12.—The greater part of the village of Geneva Junction has been destroyed by fire. The loss is about $15,000; insurance small. The cause of the fire is supposed to be a defective chimney.

Dr. Holmes.

One of the compensations of the poet is that now and then he stumbles upon surprises such as tickle his diaphragm and ripple his face with smiles. One of these surprises greeted genial Dr. Holmes in the days when he went to dinners. At a certain dinner party a young Virginia girl, visiting Boston, was seated next to a homely little old gentleman, whose name she had not caught. A correspondent of the Boston Transcript tells what resulted from that failure:

The gentleman began to talk with her and asked her how she passed her time in the country. "Oh, we read, my father and I," she said.

"What do you read?" asked the little old man.

"Well, the 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' for one thing," she answered.

"I should think you would not care to read that more than once," remarked the old man in a tone of slight disparagement.

"My father and I may not be judges of literature," said Miss Virginia, with a faint accent of scorn, "but when we get to the end of the 'Autocrat' we generally turn back to the beginning and read it over again."

The little old man smiled at this and was disposed to be friendly, but Miss Virginia was so disgusted with his tone concerning the "Autocrat" that she met him with chilly indifference.

As soon as the guests went into the drawing room her hostess whispered reproachfully to her, "You didn't seem to find Dr. Holmes as interesting as I hoped."

"Dr. Holmes!" shrieked Miss Virginia. There were a tableau and an explanation.—Youth's Companion.

The Fate of the "Lion."

At the soiree.

Mr. Collegeboy (passing through a lonely and deserted corridor)—Hello! What are you doing here, sir? I ran here to save myself from the crowds that kept lionizing me.

The Venerable Figure—I am the distinguished man in whose honor the affair is given. I'm here because I couldn't get any body to talk to.—Chicago Record.

Signs of It.

Landlady—I guess the folding bed you sent up is out of order some way.

Dealer—Why?

Landlady—Well, I've used it for two weeks, and not a person has been shut up in it yet.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

ELKINS NOMINATED

Will Represent West Virginia in the U. S. Senate.

HIS ONLY OPPONENT WITHDRAWN.

Career of the Coming Senator Sketched—Governor Waite Goes to See Eugene V. Debs, and Talks of His Lecture Tour—Lewelling Steals His March on the Republicans of Kansas—Turney To Be Governor of Tennessee for Awhile.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 12.—The joint Republican caucus last night nominated Hon. S. B. Elkins for United States senator to succeed J. N. Camden. The name of Nelson E. Whittaker, of Wheeling, was placed before the caucus, but withdrawn, and Elkins was nominated without opposition.

Stephen B. Elkins was born Sept. 26, 1841, in Perry county, O., the son of a farmer. In early life his family removed to Missouri, where he was graduated from the state university in 1859. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He shortly afterwards removed to New Mexico and during the first year of his residence there was elected to the legislature. He was shortly afterwards appointed by President Johnson to the position of United States attorney for the territory, an office which he held until 1872, when he was elected a member of the Forty-third congress and was re-elected in 1874.

Conducted the Winning Campaign.

While in congress he married a daughter of Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia. They have several children. Elkins was appointed secretary of war by President Harrison, and since the close of Harrison's term has been devoting his attention to his railroad and coal interests. The Republican victory in West Virginia last year was largely due to the energy and ability which he displayed in conducting the campaign. He has been very successful in speculation in lands and railroad stocks in New Mexico and West Virginia, and is several times a millionaire.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 12.—Thomas H. Carter was nominated last night for senator by the Republican caucus.

WAITE GOES TO SEE DEBS.

He Talks About His Lecture Tour—Sure of Winning "at Philippi."

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Ex-Governor Waite, of Colorado, who will lecture here tonight, went this morning to Woodstock to pay a visit to Eugene V. Debs and his fellow prisoners. Regarding his lecture tour he says he is not undertaking it for his own benefit, but solely for the benefit of the Populist party. He said: "The old party press doesn't treat our party fairly, we think, and so it is necessary that some one of our faith take the platform in order that our ideas may be properly be set forth." He was sure the Populists would carry Colorado in 1896.

He announced that after speaking in three large cities in the west he would go to New York and deliver a lecture there Jan. 22. A few days later he will go to Washington, where he will lecture on "Who's Our Fat Friend?" This lecture will be devoted to an exposition of Governor Waite's views of the president of the United States. Speaking of this lecture Waite said: "I do not intend to attack the personality of the executive. Of course Cleveland can no more help being fat than I can help being thin. Besides there are many other fat men in Washington. All I will do is to bring out the tyrannical acts of the president, as I look upon them."

Lewelling Steals His March.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 12.—In accordance with his implied intention to steal a march on Governor-elect Morrill in the matter of nominations, Governor Lewelling sent to the senate the names of fifteen or more Populists for state superintendent of insurance, live stock commissioner, state regents, and police commissioners. The Populist senate had a row over the nominations, but confirmed those for Atchison and Fort Scott. The fight centered on Hinshaw for member of the state board of charities. It is claimed that these officers when confirmed can only be removed for cause.

Turney Holds on in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 12.—The debate upon the powers of the legislature under the constitution in canvassing the vote for governor has ended in the senate in a vote adopting the Democratic plan by a vote of 19 to 14—one Democrat voting with the Republicans. The resolution was at once sent to the house, where it was debated all day without action. The house will almost certainly agree, and as it will take forty or fifty days to complete the investigation provided for Governor Turney will hold on for that time at least.

Quarrel Ended in California.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 12.—The trouble over the governorship ended with the inauguration of Budd yesterday and the senatorial fight engages attention. The candidates are Perkins, now senator, and M. H. DeYoung. Perkins has a caucus nomination, which the DeYoung men repudiate, by the small vote of forty-five to eighty-seven.

Duluth Populists to Retire.

DULUTH, Jan. 12.—It is given out that the Duluth Populists will retire from the political arena in this city for all time to come. No convention was held two years ago, and the leaders are now considering the advisability of refraining from holding one for the spring election.

Woman Suffrage for Idaho.

BOISE, Jan. 12.—A resolution for an amendment to the constitution granting suffrage to women passed the senate without a dissenting vote. The senatorial squabble is still "on."

What Wisconsin Solons Are Doing.

MADISON, Jan. 12.—Little was done in either house in a business way. The assembly passed two resolutions, one providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to consider the food and dairy interests of the state, and the other for a joint committee of five, two from the senate and three from the house, to consider all matters relating to fish and game in the state. Both houses then adjourned until 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning, and most of the out-of-town members left the city.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

The Japanese have captured Kai Ping after four hours' fighting and the Chinese are again on the move to the rear.

Walter Young, ex-state senator and a prominent figure in Missouri politics for twenty-five years, is in a critical condition at his home in St. Joseph.

President Rogers, of Northwestern university at Evanston, Ills., expelled another student for cribbing in examinations. This is the fifth expulsion for that offense since the close of last term, when measures were taken to put an end to the practice.

The Arapahoe (Col.) county W. C. T. U. has adopted resolutions denouncing the exhibition of "living pictures" now being given at Denver, and a committee has been appointed to ask the city council to suppress such spectacles.

Obituary: At Birmingham, England, Alvin L. Dennison, 82, father of the American system of watchmaking; at El Paso, Tex., Dr. Joseph Field; at Macon, Ga., ex-United States Marshal Leverett.

Governor Hogg has commuted to life imprisonment the sentence of Peter Hall, colored, who was to have been hanged at Quitman, Tex. Hall killed the jailer while trying to escape from jail.

During 1894 93,061 cabin and 188,104 steerage passengers were landed at Ellis Island, New York harbor.

Twenty car loads of coal have been donated by West Virginia miners and will be sent to the Nebraska sufferers.

The walls of the burned Toronto Globe building fell, killing one man.

The report that May Yohe is married to Lord Francis Hope is again revived at London.

One reason of the success with which such gangs as Cook's and others baffle pursuit is a lack of moral sense or fear of the bandits, or both, of the people in the region of the hiding places of the bandits. Deputy United States Marshal Adams says the friends of the thugs are numerous and are continually on the alert and furnish them information concerning the officers' movements.

From Sept. 28, when shipment commenced, to Dec. 31 45,890 head of cattle crossed the Mexican border into the United States.

New Jersey liquor dealers' associations have been called to meet and protest against the proposed increase of the beer tax.

Floods have submerged all the mills and factories on the south side of Parkersburg, W. Va., and many families have been driven to high ground.

Ardan Seymour has been acquitted of the charge of murder for killing his father, at Centerville, Mich. The boy shot his father, who was drunk and threatened to kill the whole family.

Sixteen thousand election clerks were found inefficient at New York and will receive no pay.

Legislation for Michigan.

LANSING, Jan. 12.—Bills were introduced in the legislature as follows: House—Making an open season for deer in the upper peninsula from Oct. 25 to Nov. 25, and requiring a license fee of $25 from non-resident and 50 cents from resident deer hunters; making an appropriation of $365,550 for completing and furnishing the insane asylum at Newberry. Senate—Repealing the law which authorizes Roman Catholic bishops to hold property for the benefit of that church; joint resolution submitting a constitutional amendment abolishing the cumulative system of voting in representative districts; a pure food bill; placing building and loan associations under state supervision; joint resolution for the submission of a constitutional amendment to abolish prison contract labor. Then there was a flood of bills to regulate corporations—telephone and railway companies coming in for it heaviest. Bills to fix rentals and passenger rates were among those offered.

Denies That Bessemer Combination Story.

DULUTH, Jan. 12.—The story of a Bessemer iron ore combine is denied by J. L. Greatsinger, who represents the Minnesota Iron company. Greatsinger says no combination has been formed and none will be along the lines indicated.

The Weather We May Expect.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following are the weather indications for twenty-four hours from 8 p. m. yesterday: For Illinois and Indiana—Fair, colder weather; northwesterly winds. For Michigan—Fair, colder weather, with a cold wave; northwesterly winds. For Wisconsin and Iowa—Fair, colder weather; northerly winds.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2¾@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼@489 for demand and 487¼@488 for sixty days; posted rates 488½@489½ and 489½@490; commercial bills 486¾@486⅞.

Silver certificates 60 bid; no sales; bar silver 59⅝. Mexican dollars 49.

United States government bonds 5's regular 117; 5's coupons 117; 4's regular 113; 4's coupons 113; 2's regular 97; Pacific 6's of '95 100.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 24c per lb; extra dairy, 20c; packing stock, 8@9c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 20c per doz, loss off. Live Poultry—Chickens, spring, 6½@7½c per lb; turkeys, 8@8½c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, 7@9c. Potatoes—Burbanks, 50@54c per bu. Heb ons, 48@51c; Early Rose, 50@54c. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, $1.50@2.00 per bbl. Cranberries—Cape Cod, fair to good, $9.00@10.00 per bbl; choice to fancy, $10.00@11.50. Honey—White clover, 1-lb sections, new stock, 15@16c per lb; broken comb, 10@12c; dark comb, poor packages, 8c; strained California, 5@6c.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—January, opened 54⅛c, closed 53⅞c; May, opened 58¼c, closed 58⅜c; July, opened 59c, closed 58⅞c. Corn—January, opened 45⅛c, closed 45⅜c; May, opened 48c, closed 47⅝c; July, opened 47½c, closed 47⅛c. Oats—January, opened —c, closed 28½c; February, opened —c, closed 29¼c; May, opened 31¼c, closed 30⅞c. Pork—January, opened —, closed $11.55; May, opened $11.77½, closed $11.75. Lard—January, opened $7.00, closed $7.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 35,000; sales ranged at $2.50@3.90 pigs, $3.50@4.10 light, $4.00@4.20 rough packing, $4.00@4.55 mixed, and $4.25@4.70 heavy, packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Receipts for the day, 8,000; quotations ranged at $5.20@5.90 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.55@5.15 good to choice do, $4.05@4.85 fair to good, $3.35@3.90 common to medium do, $3.00@3.60 butchers' steers, $2.25@2.90 stockers, $2.90@3.60 feeders, $1.25@2.70 cows, $2.30@3.30 heifers, $1.50@3.40 bulls, $2.25@3.10 Texas steers, $2.75@4.25 western rangers and $2.00@5.50 veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 10,000; sales ranged at $2.25@3.25 westerns $1.50@2.90 Texans, $1.50@3.60 natives and $2.50@4.25 lambs.

A DISAPPOINTED MAN.

But He Was Very Grateful When He Heard the News.

About 1½ miles out of a small town in Texas I came to a house by the roadside with a man sitting on the fence in front, and I stopped to get some information as to the forks of the road about 800 yards farther along.

"Jou come from town?" he asked when he had answered my question.

"Yes."

"Jou meet a man 'twixt here and thar?"

"A man on a gray horse?"

"He's the one. What did he say to you?"

"Nothing, except 'Good morning.'"

"Jou say anything back?"

"Nothing, except what he had said to me. Why? Who was he?"

"He was the sheriff, and I thought mebbe he might 'a' had somethin to say about me."

"Why, what have you been doing?"

"Nothin."

"You don't look like a bad man."

"I'm too good for the country. I wish sometimes I was wuss."

"What did the sheriff want with you?"

"Wanted to arrest me."

"Why?"

"I shot at that sneakin, hoss stealin Bill McGee last night."

"But you didn't hit him, for I saw him in town, drunk, just as I left."

"That's what he was goin to arrest me fer. He said it was a penetinsherry offense to miss Bill."

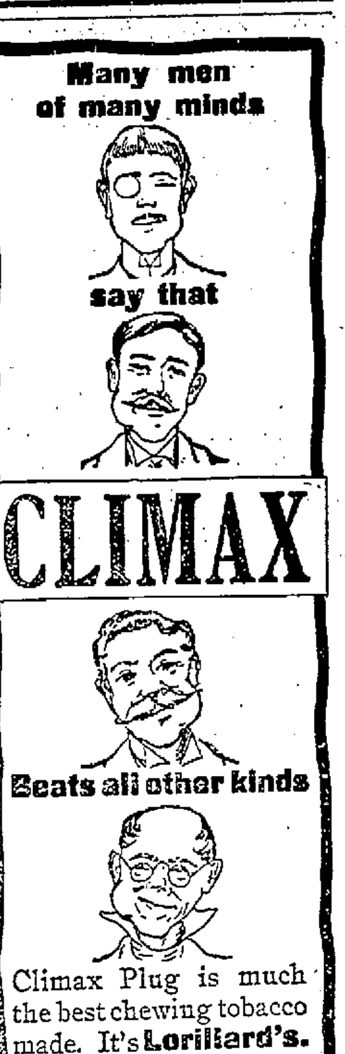
That kind of law seemed to me rather funny, in a way, and I laughed.

"I couldn't help it," he added apologetically. "The dern gun was loaded with bird shot, and I thought they was buckshot."

"And why didn't he arrest you?" I asked, with considerable curiosity.

"Oh," he replied, with an earnest desire to be on terms with the official quite apparent in his tones, "the sheriff is a mighty good feller, and when I told him I had the gun loaded now with slugs and a musket ball he said he'd give me a week longer, and he hoped I wouldn't disapp'int him, fer he had too much respeck fer my fam'ly to have to take the law on me. Jou say Bill was very drunk when you saw him?"

I assured him that Bill was just about right to be ugly, and he shook my hand gratefully as I started away.—Detroit Free Press.



A BETTER WAY.

It Gave Heart to a Desponding Lover Bent on Suicide.

He stood on the dock looking at the water, and the policeman noticing him, became suspicious and walked over that way.

"What's up?" he asked, touching him on the shoulder

"All!" was the utterly despondent reply.

"What do you mean?"

"All's up between me and my girl."

"What did you do to bring it on?"

"Asked her."

"And wouldn't she have you?"

"That's what she said."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"How deep's the water off this platform?"

"Twenty-five or thirty feet perhaps."

"Would I strike bottom pretty hard if I jumped off?"

"Not hard enough to hurt you, I guess."

"What would you do if I jumped in?"

"Hitch a boat hook in your collar and fish you out."

"And tear my clothes?"

"Likely."

"They cost $15."

"Well, I couldn't stand on price at such a time."

"You wouldn't let me drown if I wanted to?"

"Certainly not."

"You don't sympathize with me in my misery, you don't?"

"Yes, I do. I've been through it myself, but that's no way to remedy it."

"Do you know of any better way?"

"Of course I do."

"What is it?"

"Brace up and ask her again."

The victim of woman's wavering shook himself, straightened up and pulled his vest down with a jerk.

"By George," he exclaimed. "I never thought of that. Much obliged! Goodby!" and he hustled off the dock and up the street in a hurry.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

He Was Going Around Loose.

"The first time I went shopping with my wife"—he began.

"The first time!" exclaimed the company in one voice.

"Yes, the first time."

"Then you went the second time!" they breathlessly asked.

"Why, certainly, and the third and fourth and"—

When the company returned to the room after pitching him out, the chairman remarked:

"He shouldn't be allowed to go around loose, but it is the duty of his friends to see to that, not ours. Besides it costs money. I suppose, to keep a man in an asylum."—New York Press.

A Mere Suggestion.

"How can I move thee?" he implored. He knelt at her feet He had begged her to elope, but seemingly in vain.

"Can I not move thee?"

She gazed steadfastly into his deep blue eyes.

"They used a furniture van at the last stand," she faltered.

And there under the electric light, with no sound but the snoring of the sleeping beauty, the fat woman gave the candy butcher the laugh.—Detroit Tribune.

All Their Own Way.

Mrs. Loftus (reading the society column)—Who is this Mrs Jimmy Brown-Smith who and this Mr Jimmy Brown-Smith who are mentioned so frequently? They seem to be at the front everywhere. Here are their names among the prominent people of my reception.

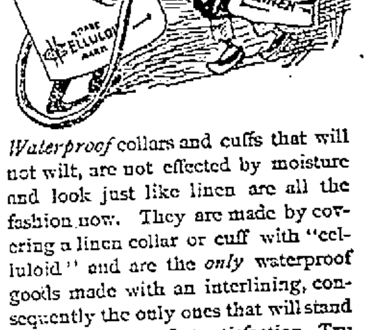
Dan Abouttown—That's nothing. They write that column themselves.—Life.

His Arithmetic All Right.

The Summer Resort Landlord—The man in 394 owed a bill of $150, and he's just paid me $20. How much does he owe me now?

The Applicant For a Clerkship—Two hundred.

The Summer Resort Landlord—You're engaged.—Chicago Record.



Waterproof collars and cuffs that will not wilt, are not effected by moisture and look just like linen are all the fashion now. They are made by covering a linen collar or cuff with "celluloid" and are the *only* waterproof goods made with an interlining, consequently the only ones that will stand wear and give perfect satisfaction. Try them and you will never regret it. Always neat, and easily cleaned. When soiled simply wipe off with a wet cloth or sponge. Every piece of the genuine is stamped as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

Ask for those so marked and refuse any imitations, as they cannot possibly please you. If your dealer does not keep them, we will send a sample direct on receipt of price. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair. State size and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID COMP

427-429 Broadway.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Discussed by Many at the Young People's Meeting Last Evening.

Held in the Auditorium of the First Baptist Church.

Large Number Present—Revs. Farmer, Percival and Nickerson Speak —Address of the Eve. by F. E. Field.

Daily of Thursday.

Last evening a large meeting was held in the auditorium of the First Baptist church. It was under the direction of the Young People's societies in connection with the various churches of the city. It was upon the line of good citizenship and prayer for our city.

Secretary Rottman, of the Young Men's Christian association, presided and there was some very nice singing. Five minute addresses were made by Rev. J. E. Farmer, Rev. Charles Percival, Rev. C. S. Nickerson, Mr. Kellogg and many others. All of the remarks were on the subject of good citizenship and the way to make our city better in many ways.

The address of the evening was made by F. E. Field, principal of the Seventh ward school. The gentleman said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: —It is important in discussing the subject of citizenship from any standpoint, that we understand the meaning of the term in its fullest sense, for it is sometimes erroneously supposed that citizenship in the United States carries with it the elective franchise. A citizen may be defined as one who owes allegiance to the state. Women, children, the insane and other non-voting members of the community are citizens, but not voters. The right of citizenship may depend upon our birth within a country, the fact of parentage, or upon naturalization. Slaves, while held in bondage in this country, were not deemed citizens, but were considered as articles of property. This view was held in the famous Dred Scott case, in regard to an emancipated negro. As articles of property they depended upon the peculiar legislation and constitutional provisions in regard to them. The ordinary meaning of the word "citizen" as given above, is that which it bears at common law. Certain constitutional amendments declare specifically what classes of persons are considered as citizens of the United States, and those of the African race are now included. Indians not taxed are still deemed not citizens. I find, by act of congress, Feb. 8, 1887, citizenship is conferred on Indians accepting lands allotted in severalty and adopting civilized life.

If you or I were living alone upon an island, master of all we surveyed, we would in no sense be called a citizen of the island, since per definition as given above, a citizen owes allegiance, and allegiance must exist under some form of government; the administration of laws. The term "law" in its general and comprehensive sense, signifies a rule of action and is indiscriminately applied to all kinds of action. But laws, in their more confined sense, denote the rules, not of actions in general, but of human action or conduct, and are outgrowths of customs, which by virtue of their use and continuance are established as common or unwritten law. Customs are indicative of the intelligence of the inhabitants. Hence we may safely say that the history of citizenship is the history of civilization, for as are the customs so are the laws; as are the laws so is the government, the highest end of which should be the culture of man. And as I said before, that form of government which prevails, is the expression of what cultivation exists in the population which permits it. A stream can not rise higher than its source neither will a government rise higher than the people.

Henry Ward Beecher in his speech of Nov. 22, 1862, says: "Civil governments are said to be of God. All government is ordained of God; and civil governments are so, not as by revelation and ordination, but because the nature of man necessitates government. God did not create man and then command a government over him, but he created man with a necessity and instinct of government, and then left that instinct and necessity to develop themselves." Governments are not accidental but are the legitimate out workings of the condition of those governed. Draper, in his Intellectual Development of Europe, first chapter asks, "Does the procession of nations in time, like the erratic phantasm of a dream go forward without reason or order, or, is there a predetermined, a solemn march, in which all must join, ever moving, ever resistlessly advancing, encountering and enduring an inevitable succession of events?" In his closing chapter of the second volume he answers the question as follows: "These pages will not have been written in vain if the facts they present impress the reader, as they have impressed the author, with the conviction that the civilization of Europe has not taken place fortuitously, but in a definite manner and under the control of natural law: that the procession of nations does not move forward like a dream, without reason or order, but that there is a predetermined, a solemn march, in which all must join, ever moving, ever resistlessly advancing, encountering and enduring an inevitable succession of events; that individual life and its advancement through successive stages is the model of social life and its secular variations."

I have asserted the control of natural law in the shaping of human affairs—a control not inconsistent with free-will any more than the unavoidable passage of an individual as he advances to maturity and declines in old age is inconsistent with his voluntary actions; that higher law limits our movements to a certain direction and guides them in a certain way.

Hence, we as free-will beings, are brought face to face with the fact of our responsibility for our voluntary actions, and their influence upon those with whom we associate. Our actions depend upon our emotions or feelings, hence the importance of the proper development of these mental states, as the source providing the motives or springs of action. The aim of the teacher in developing the feelings should be to build up strong and permanent attachments or affections for worthy things, persons and modes of activity. I fear that many teachers do not feel with the gravity they ought, the responsibility of their profession. They are dealing with mind, "the very breath of God." Shaping, moulding, forming that "which God created in his own image." What is that image? Perfection. Every pupil that stands before a teacher has in him possibilities as far surpassing the grandest cathedral as a living soul surpasses dead matter. The Great Architect has a plan for each soul. Every teacher enjoys the high privilege of contributing something, according to his wisdom and skill, in bringing to perfection the plan of God and of calling into bold relief every lineament of that spiritual temple that is to endure when cathedral walls have become a "shapeless caism." We train for eternity.

When all teachers shall come to realize this as the ultimate object and aim of teaching and that all the subjects we teach are but a means to this end, we shall come nearer doing the work of the teacher of teachers, whose sole aim was the uplifting and saving of mankind. This should be the aim of the educator. Education then in its broad sense is that process by which one mind forms another mind, and one heart another heart. It is the sum of our intentional actions by which we attempt to raise those under our instruction and influence to a higher plane of life and action.

This view of education and its object, should impress us all the more, when we think under the heterogeneous population of ... Into our schools are gathered ... ves of all nations, languages, and creeds. They are unlike one another. They represent the most violent antagonisms, political, social and religious. Here are gathered the children of parents who would be best governed under the monarchial form of government. A form of government which properly belongs to the undeveloped and weak. It is so of necessity and it is so by right, for governments are shadows that nations and people themselves cast. If monarchies are wrong, it is still more wrong to have among us those who ought to be thus governed. But until our immigration laws are more stringent, we shall continue to have that class among us. There are those among us who have come from countries that have passed the transition period from monarchy to aristocracy. They come nearer being ready to assume our form of government, the republican form, the noblest and best, as it is the latest. While we may not be able to educate the fathers, we should bring every means at our hand to bear as teachers, to bring out of this heterogeneous multitude of children, a homogeneous one, to this extent, that they go forth from our schools speaking the same language, loving the same institutions, loyal to the flag that waves over our institutions of learning, and possessed of the ability to think for themselves, and to form intelligent opinions. Every public school maintained at public expense should teach every boy (and I believe it is not far distant when the girls will be included) to regard the ballot as a sacred trust, which is to be used not for private gain, but for the public good. The man who sells his vote, repeats the act of Esau. And he who corrupts the franchise by intimidation, bribery or other means is a public enemy. It is our duty to vote. We may vote wrong, but to refuse to vote at all is a crime, and I am in sympathy with the statement made by Dr. Martyn, that those who neglect to exercise this privilege and duty should lose it.

postage on ... book, "How To ... We can refer you ... customers. Paper Hand ... THE McCAUGH... 149 Reed Street.

What Constitutes a Citizen?

Does the power to bear a gun or sword
Wherewith to slay a fellow-man or guard a robber's hoards
Is man alone a member of the state?
Can he alone aspire to be among the nation's great?
While she is not, who fed him with her blood,
Taught him the nation's songs, the story of its ebb and flood!
To be a citizen who buys or sells a vote?
And is the highest type an ignoramus or a bloat?
Is he a citizen who votes at the behest of knaves
Who only seek to make the people slaves?
No, such are as truly traitors as they who plot a people's ill,
For they express the wish of demagogues, and not the freeman's will,
He only, truly, is a citizen who knows the people's weal,
And in the caucus and at the polls an honest vote would deal."

INCOME TAX COLLECTION.

Defeat of the Appropriation Will Not Defeat Payments.

Senator Gordon of Georgia, in conversation with senators called attention to certain provisions of the income tax which compels taxpayers to make returns and pay their taxes upon incomes whether the pending appropriation passes or not.

"The defeat, "he said," of the appropriation, will not defeat the collection of the income tax from the people. Under section 29 of the law. all persons and corporations with incomes above $3,500 are required to make returns according to the form prescribed by the revenue department and the secretary of the treasury. This is made," said the senator, "the plain duty of citizens and the mere failure of congress to appropriate money for the more effective collection of the income tax can not, of course, defeat the operation of the law nor the attaching of the heavy penalty provided for on failure to make such returns. The only possible way for the opponents of the income tax to save the people from paying this tax is to repeal the law itself. Those who hope to escape the payment of income tax through failure of congress to make the appropriation asked for and who are thus led to neglect making returns at the time fixed by law, will find themselves involved in 50 per cent. heavier taxes and will be compelled to pay them."

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs H. W. Wright and daughter Nettie arrived in this city this morning from Merrill for a short visit with friends. Mrs. Wright will be joined by her husband the fore part of next week and they will leave for an extended visit to Florida.

Harry Jones, a prominent and popular young mechanic of this city, departed for the City of Mexico, where he accepts a position as night foreman in the machine shop of the Mexican Central Railway company.

M. M. Secor entertained a number of friends at his home on Milwaukee avenue last night. It was a stag affair and a sort of farewell previous to his departure for California, to spend a few months.

Mrs. John Roberts received a cablegram this morning saying that he had arrived safely at Liverpool yesterday after a voyage lasting five days and twenty-two hours.

Mrs. F. A. Castello, with her grand-son Franklin, will leave for Chicago, to attend the reception to be given by Mrs. George B. Kane of Washington boulevard.

C. A. Brown, of Western Union Junction, presented his daughter Lillian with an $800 piano on the 12th inst in honor of her eighteenth birthday.

C. H. Wells, of Appleton was in this city last evening, but left this morning for Madison where he has urgent political business to look after.

E. C. Doane who was taken very sick a day or two ago is not so well today. It is hoped that he will be able to get out in a few days.

Edward Durant, who is in the insurance business at Milwaukee, returned to that place after spending a week with his family.

Mrs. M. H. Cazier, of Chicago, is visiting at the home of her father, J. S. Hart, corner of College avenue and Ninth St.

Mrs. McMurphy is ill at her home on Park ave. The class in Milton's Lyrics will be deferred until further notice.

A. P. Pauly is in the city looking after the interests of his employers, North Gutman & Co., of Chicago.

Richard T. Robinson, with his brothers Fred and Harry, departed today for the East.

H. A. Schmitz departed for his home in Appleton after a few days stay in this city.

Justice Wentworth has gone to Chicago and will not return until Monday.

Mrs. George Henry is very sick at her home on Washington avenue.

George Newman, of Rest, Nebraska, is visiting relatives in this city.

Assemblyman Charles Hambright has arrived home from Madison.

J. R. Davis has returned from a two months trip in Iowa.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Costello a son.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

BUILDINGS IN 1894.

Quite Numerous For a Year Like the One We Have Passed.

They Include Factory Buildings, Stores and Modern Residences.

Aggregating Thousands of Dollars—A List of Some of the Principle Ones and Their Estimate Cost.

Notwithstanding the financial depression that has prevailed during the memorable year of 1894, which swept broadcast throughout the country, carrying ruin and destruction in the business world, Racine has held her own in the building line compared with any of her sister cities. Our business interests and scores of mechanics who depend upon them for sustenance have felt the hard times probably more keenly than those who live in a city surrounded by a farming community. But we have put thousands of dollars into buildings during the year which will surprise even the oldest inhabitant when the extent of the improvements are known. They include buildings of all kinds, ranging from the commodious little cottage erected by the laborer to the large factory building and the modern mansion erected by the sucessful business man. Then there is the large number of new stores dotted here and there on our main thoroughfares. Not any of them have been put up temporarily but are buildings of the most modern design, standing like monuments to the memory of the progressive citizens of the Belle City.

Our architects, among whom we have some of the best in this part of the country, have had a comparatively good year. In addition to the numberless structures planned and erected within the borders of the city they have done a great deal of work for outsiders. They confidently expect with the opening of the new year, a prosperous season in the building line, as indications never pointed more strongly in that direction.

Among the many buildings built or in the course of erection are the following:

High school building, $55,000; J. G. Chandler, flats, Lake avenue, $12,000; S. Freeman & Sons, factory, $20,000; Alshuler & Co., factory, Fifteenth and Clark streets, $15,000; Welsh parsonage residence, Villa street, $4,500; H. I. Hansen, store, Washington avenue, $6,000; F. W. Maxted, store, Washington avenue, $6,000; Chas. Bayermann, residence, Villa street, $3,000; John Zimmermann, residence, Racine street, $28,00; Frank Kasper, residence, North Main street, $3,200; H. J. Rogers, residence, Wisconsin street, $2,800; M. A. Conner, store, Wisconsin street, $2,000; S. Starke, residence, Park avenue, $2,200; A. Brown, residence, Park avenue, $1,800; W. S. Baker, residence, Wisconsin street, $2,800; N. S. Johnson, residence, Washington avenue, $2,000; C. J. Mohr & Son, hotel, State and Marquette, $12,000; Jacob Clark, residence, Howe street, $1,800; S. S. Rogers, residence, College avenue, $3,200; A. C. Frank, residence, College avenue, $12,000; F. Mertin, residence, North Main street, $3,000; George Burkert, store, State street, $4,000; J. Jausa, residence, Chatham street, $3,000; W. E. Buckingham, residence, Asylum avenue, $3,000; Joe Leichtweihs, store, State street, $8,000; Wm. Zacher, store, Grand avenue, $2,800; Mrs. Miller, residence, Grand avenue, $3,200; John May, store, Grand avenue, $2,700; H. F. Miller, warehouse, Albert street, $5,000; C. A. Johnson, residence, Asylum avenue, $2,200; Aug. Baestow, residence, Youte street, $2,500; M. N. Gales, residence, Villa street, $3 200; Ed. Compty, residence, Chatham street, $1,800; Mrs. Jane O'Day, residence, Chatham street, $1,700; H. W. Grigg, residence, North Erie street, $3,200; M. Smith, residence, College avenue, $6,000; W. F. Deacon, residence, Lake avenue, $5,000; Mrs. Van Arsdale, residence, College avenue, $3,000; Ernst Klinkort, store, Racine street, $3,500; Mr. Thompson, residence College avenue, $3,700; Will Bull, residence, College avenue, $2,500; M. L. Oslus, residence, College avenue, $4,000; T. Lewis, residence, Fourteenth street, $2,500; Geo. O. McDongall, Fourteenth street, $3,500; Mr. Zimmer, residence, Racine street, $3,000; J. Schweitzer, residence, Lafayette avenue, $2,000; W. Schwetizer, residence, Superior street, $2,000; R. Ryman residence, Packard avenue, $8,000; John Burgess, residence, Center street, $1,700; Robert Becker, residence, Lockwood avenue, $2,000; Henry Schulte, residence, Villa street, $1,200.

In addition many residences have been planned and built by contractors in various parts of the city, aggregating many thousands of dollars. Much rebuilding has been done, which is not included in the above list.

THAT TELEPHONE FRANCHISE.

What the Wisconsin Telephone Company Will Give and What the City Want.

On Friday evening of this week the committees to whom was referred the ordinance to grant the Wisconsin Telephone company an exclusive franchise in Racine will have a meeting at the mayor's office to discuss the matter. It is understood that the Wisconsin Telephone company will offer as a consideration of the franchise, to rebuild the police and fire alarm telephone lines with a metallic line, furnish police and fire telephones at $10 per annum and charge full rate for all other phones used by the city. Some of the committee favor the proposition while it is understood that others will ask and demand free telephones for the police and fire systems and city offices.

Card of Thanks.

North Cape Dec. 15, 1894.

Editor of the Journal:

For sometime I have intended to express my heartfelt gratitude towards neighbors and friends and especially the members of the Modern Woodman at this place for the kindness and sympathy shown to me in the sickness as well as the funeral of my husband. Further more will I use this method in thanking the head officers of the Modern Woodmen of America for the promptness with which they have forwarded to me the insurance money of my husband of $1,000. In the midst of my gloom and sadness, with my six small children, I feel relief, as it will enable me to provide for my flock for some time and not to become a burden upon the community.

Mrs. James Nelson.

Lord Beaconsfield.

Cherished English primroses as the sweetest of flowers. But neither roses, lilies, nor buttercups are sweeter than the mouth of that fair one who uses Sozodont daily to keep her teeth white as the driven snow, and her gums red as June roses.

COUNTY NEWS.

PLEASANT PRAIRIE.

Pleasant Prairie, Jan. 14, 1895.

Mrs. W. Smith, mother of Mrs. H. Hollenback, is reported very sick. Dr. Stevens is attending her.

About twenty of Miss Edna Yates' young friends gave her a very pleasant surprise Saturday evening. Music, singing and various games were played. At 10 o'clock they marched to the dining room where Mrs. Yates had a fine supper prepared. All report a very enjoyable time.

Mr. Ben Stone raffled off a silver watch Tuesday evening. Mr. Chas. Rockwell held the lucky number.

Mr. A. F. McNeil is busy filling his ice house this week.

Several of our young people attended the colored minstrels at Russel Thursday evening.

The Ladies' Aid society met at Mrs. J. B. Cole's residence on Thursday.

Mrs. Gee of North Dakota, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Thos. Yates, this week.

W. C. Crosby made a business trip to Chicago on Monday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Day Shuart returned to Madison Wis., on Tuesday to resume his studies at the medical college.

E. R. Wilson of Brighton, called on friends here on Wednesday.

The New Orleans minstrels played to a large audience Wednesday evening at Woodman hall. After the play they gave a dance to all wishing to remain for the one admission. All report a very pleasant time.

TRUESDELL.

Truesdell, Wis., Jan. 14.

Ice cutting is in full progress and a fine quality is being packed by our ice men.

Anthony Werve has opened his store with a full line of groceries and provisions. He will run an order and delivery wagon in connection with his store.

Geo. Longmore made a business trip to Chicago on Thursday, returning on the 9:27 train.

W. G. Smith has several agents now employed in this and other states handling his electric silver polish.

Messrs. Torrey and Reynolds shipped a car load to the union stock yards, Illinois on Monday.

A large audience greeted the repeating performance of the colored minstrels given at Woodman hall at Pleasant Prairie on Wednesday night. Among the audience several Truesdellites were noticed. After the performance a ball was given, the minstrels furnishing the music which was well rendered.

Miss Libbie Brice returned home on Thursday from a two weeks' visit with relatives at Chicago.

Jas. Farrell of Gurnee, Ills., in company with W. Lodeski shipped several car loads of stock out of here this week. Stock shipments at this place have been very heavy the past two months, more than doubling the amount of any previous year having been handled. This is probably due to the shortage of feed in this vicinity.

The streets and highways in this vicinity at this writing are in a first-class condition, better than we have seen them in many years, being as hard and smooth as a brick pavement.

John Brice is entertaining relatives from Chicago this week.

The smiling countenance of Frank Waldo of Woodworth, was in our midst during the past week.

Henry Marsh of Milwaukee, came down on Wednesday evening to attend the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Chas. Marsh, at Bristol.

Martin Campbell, formerly of this place, passed through here on Wednesday en route for Racine, where he is engaged as carpenter for the C. M. & St. P. Ry.

The weather of Friday and Saturday slightly reminded one of winter at least hugging a glowing coal stove was much more preferable than being out sight seeing with the wind and snow whistling through your winter dry goods.

Supt. Torrey of the Stephenson farm, had a car load of fine stock shipped here from the Milwaukee stock yards on Wednesday last.

Mr. Kelly of Chicago, spent part of the past week as a guest at the home of Mr. Geo. F. Reynolds of this place.

Phillip Olle had business in Racine during the past week.

Charles Johnson, foreman, of the Torrey farm, who on Wednesday last was injured by a vicious bull, has again recovered from his injuries. Mr. Johnson was riding a horse and driving the vicious animal when he suddenly turned and upset the horse and the rider. Mr. Johnson falling under the horse but luckily escaped without serious injuries.

Mr. Phillip Olle, boarding boss on the Stephenson farm, has been on the sick list the past three weeks, with pleasure we report that he is on the road to recovery. Mr. Olle will retire from the boarding house business in the spring and go to farming, he having exchanged his property in Racine for a farm in the vicinity of Franksville.

Mrs. Marsh, of Lisbon, N. D., arrived here on Wednesday evening and will spend a few weeks at the home of her son Chas. Marsh, she having been called here by the sad news of the death of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Chas. Marsh.

SOMERS.

Somers, Jan. 14, 1895.

Miss Sarah Leet, of Racine, is visiting her brother George in this place.

Minnie Mahood, of Truesdell, was in town on Monday evening last.

Miss Hattie Burgess is visiting her brother Will, in Chicago.

The ice harvest has commenced and the stockholders of the creamery are getting in their supply.

Burdett Burgess is spending two weeks with his brother Charles, in Bristol.

Mr. Enoch Haigh, our town chairman, met with the board of supervisors in Kenosha last week.

The Somers Mutual Fire Insurance company met on Tuesday last and elected S. S. Strong, president and Isaac T. Bishop, secretary.

On account of the disagreeable weather on Friday evening last, the sociable was postponed to Friday evening next.

The fall of snow last week brought out many hunters in search of rabbits. These animals are very scarce however, and growing more so every year.

Mr. William Burgess received a sample of wheat and barley from the state of Washington on Tuesday last, which was sent by his daughter, Mrs. Cogswell, who resides there. Both grains are of very fine quality and are certainly a credit to the state.

The Bible society meeting took place on Sunday morning at the Presbyterian church. Rev. Otto Anderson of the M. E. church preached the sermon, showing what a good influence the bible has had on the world and the good that would be derived from a more careful study of God's word. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Peter Ozanne; vice president, W. S. Gibbon; secretary and treasurer, James Breckinridge.

Somers was the scene of a lively runaway on Tuesday last and so far this little burg has averaged one a week for some time. One of the patrons of the creamery was engaged in unloading his milk when the horse became frightened, running through town at a lively rate. He started in the direction of home, but for some reason did not stop there, but ran for a mile and a quarter beyond, bringing up in a farmer's barnyard. The animal was slightly injured on one foot but the wagon was not damaged. The driver was not in the wagon at the time the horse was frightened.

For some time past on dark or moonlight nights it matters not which, while our citizens are peacefully slumbering in their homes and perhaps enjoying themselves in the beautiful land of dreams, unconscious of any mischief that might be going on outside, a few of our young men could be seen going through town bent on a little fun. One of our hard working business men whom we call Charley, and who by the way is a good natured fellow, is having a little trouble with the boys, although their pranks are carried out "just for fun." But Charley thinks it is a little too funny. Some time ago his smoke house disappeared and was found on the south side. His cutter was found in a neighbor's barn the other morning. Two nights afterwards it stood in front of a residence on the west side loaded down with an evergreen tree. His meat box was found on the roof of Mr. Nelson's blacksmith shop. A lot of old rubbish was piled up in front of his shop door, and worst of all a dead cat was found one morning suspended from the door latch. Charley has called a halt and all good citizens will stand by him. If the boys would only show up in the morning and help straighten out things it would not look quite so bad, but as it is Charley generally has to engage help.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, Jan. 14.

E. S. Castle went to Chicago with stock last week.

The funeral of Mrs. Charles Marsh was largely attended. In her death the community sustained a heavy loss.

Mr. Chas. Whitcher has filled his house with some of the finest ice ever cut. It is about twelve inches thick and so clear that a newspaper can be read through the blocks.

Henry Toutelotte of South Bristol, made Bristol folks a call last week.

Mr. Frank Eddy made a trip to Chicago last Thursday.

Will Cull of Brighton, stopped at Bristol on his way home from Kenosha last week. He is a member of the county board.

Mr. Morehouse of South Bristol, made the burg a visit recently.

Mr. Helms of Salem, called upon Squire Jones last Thursday.

Mr. Fred Saxe and family of Walkers Prairie called on Mr. Will Turner and other friends in Bristol last week.

Frances Foulke of Kenosha, is spending a few days at home.

Mr. Mead of Chicago, formerly a resident of Bristol, looked up old friends here last Tuesday.

Mr. Peck of Bowman Dairy company, called on some of the Bristol dairymen last week.

Mr. Fell, superintendent of Devlin Bros. factories, made calls in Bristol last week.

Edwin Van Alstine, who has been quite sick with typhoid fever, is reported better.

Mrs. Frank Kingman started for Florida last Tuesday, where she will spend the winter.

The Rev. Sharpe has been suffering from a severe cold.

Thomas Moran made the city of Kenosha a visit last week.

Prof. Lampe of Wilmot, was in Bristol Friday.

WOODWORTH.

Woodworth, Jan. 14.

Died, at her home near Woodworth, Tuesday morning, Jan. 8, after a very brief illness, Mrs. C. L. Marsh. The funeral took place Thursday at the Bristol and Paris Congregational church, Rev. Cameron officiating, interment in the cemetery near the church. The relatives have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.

R. F. Roberts visited Kenosha friends Wednesday.

Miss L. Davis came out from Kenosha to attend the funeral of Mrs. Marsh.

Devlin Bros. are very busy filling the ice house at the creamery.

Mrs. John Kempekle's daughter, who has been making her a visit, returned yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Devlin entertained a company of friends from Kenosha Thursday evening.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, Jan. 14.

Mr. Lucas Bacon, one of the oldest and best known residents of Caledonia, died of heart trouble at his home on last Thursday night. Mr. Bacon had been ailing some of late but on Thursday was in his usual good health and spirits, having helped one of his neighbors butcher several hogs during the day, and in the evening partook of a hearty supper. He was about to retire for the night when he was suddenly taken with a pain around his heart. Calling his daughter Cora, who was the only person in the house, she helped him to the lounge and did what she could for him and then went to the home of Mr. Moore to have him call Dr. Thomas. The doctor went immediately to the home but was too late, as he was breathing his last breath as the doctor was entering the door. And thus passed away another of our old and time honored citizens, whom all his neighbors had learned to honor and respect. "Be ye also ready, for the son of man cometh in such an hour as ye think not."

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the school house on last Thursday evening for the purpose of organizing a literary society. Mr. E. A. Morse was chosen chairman and several committees were appointed. The first meeting will be held one week from next Friday night, for which a very attractive programme is being prepared. It is to be hoped that every body will take hold and make the literary a success.

Mrs. Will Hood returned from Chicago Wednesday, after spending the holidays with her parents.

Miss Hanna Samuel of Racine, is visiting at the home of Chas. Mann.

Mr. Sears of Dakota, is visiting relatives here for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Bones gave an oyster supper to a few friends last Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Roberts entertained several of their friends at their home on last Wednesday evening. The evening was spent in playing progressive euchre and dominoes. Mrs. H. Crane and Mrs. G. J. Ellis carrying off the prizes. All report having had a most enjoyable time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Summerton celebrate the twenty fifth anniversary of their marriage Wednesday evening.

The Social Whist club met with Mrs. Julia Conrowe Friday evening. Mr. Peter Naw carried off the first prize and Warren Rogers second.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Jones Jan. 7, an eleven-pound boy.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, Jan. 14.

Miss Amanda Johnson of Racine, is visiting friends at this place.

John Jacobson, our popular book agent, after spending a couple of years in the northern part of the state, is again with us. As John is a good, genial fellow we are glad to see him.

We are glad to see Jacob Boecher with us again, looking as hale and hearty as ever. He had a hard pull of it, being confined to his bed over two months with inflammatory rheumatism.

Owing to the stormy weather the dance Friday evening was not very well attended. About twenty couples were present and report having had a good time.

The young ladies of this place have formed a society called the Young Ladies' Aid society, for the purpose of making fancy work to be disposed of and the proceeds to go toward some good cause. They will meet Saturday, Jan. 19, at Mrs. H. A. Nelson's.

There will be a masquerade at the M. W. hall at this place on Friday evening, Jan. 18. There will be a prize given for the best lady and gent's costume, also one to the best waltzing couple.

An old settler passed away, Andrew Jacobson, an old settler living just east of this village, died on Wednesday last, aged 76 years. He came to this country from Denmark some thirty years ago. He worked on a farm a number of years, thus saving until he was able to buy a small piece of land, where he since resided. Mr. Jacobson was a good, kind-hearted man, was liked by all who knew him and always bore his trials alone, never having been married. He was interred in the Lutheran cemetery on Friday, the day being a very stormy one. He had quite a large funeral.

In one of your late papers appears an article entitled the "Wind Lake Case," which, while in the main is correct, but after all is somewhat misleading, inasmuch as you say, "the settlers" around the lakes appeared in opposition. Now the facts of the case are: The opposition as always, came from sportsmen and saloon keepers who live miles away, either in Milwaukee or on the road from that city to the drainage district. They never paid a cent towards the original enterprise and have no interest whatever in the territory except perhaps a five acre farm that I understand is to be put in rye for the sake of the straw to elevate mint juleps. The day of raising muskrats and ducks for city sportsmen who are usually liberal and in turn will spend their money freely for accommodation while spending their vacation in an outing, is gone by in this part of the state. Land is too valuable and as far as "the settlers around the lakes" are concerned tame ducks and cows are taking the lead. Now for some of the evidence before the land commissioners. The chairman of the town of Norway stated (and you will not doubt his veracity) that some of the land practically worthless eight years ago could not be bought for $60 an acre. It will take some years and considerable money before all the land is reclaimed. Laterals from three to five miles long will have to be dug and roads built. To make either or both feasable the main canals will have to be kept the proper depth and in repair. Now the Wisconsin Land Improvement company is obliged to deepen and maintain, both by law and in order to protect its own interest. If the canals are allowed to fill up their land will be under water first, and as in years gone by valueless. There is no question but what we will have a railroad through this part of Racine county as soon as the improvements are complete. Milwaukee and Chicago are now competing for our milk, butter, garden truck, fruit, poultry and everything that goes for family use. Between the C. M. & St. Paul road east of us and the Central on the west about twenty-five or thirty miles apart lies intervening a fine productive stretch of country settled by a class of enterprising industrious people, who will not be overlooked much longer by our far-seeing railroad companies.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, Jan. 14.

Miss Blanche Tucker returned to the Whitewater Normal school on last Monday.

Ralph Chambers has entered the law department at the state university.

The lecture "to ladies only" at the M. E. church last Tuesday evening was well attended.

Edward Scutt of St. Louis, is visiting old time friends in this county.

Mrs. W. G. Powles was called to Milwaukee, owing to the illness of her daughter, Mrs. E. W. Mager.

The Congregational donation netted Rev. L. E. Osgood about $115.

The past week was a busy week for our teamsters, as the five ice houses in the village were all being filled at once.

A sleigh load of teachers and scholars from this place attended the teachers' meeting at Waterford on Saturday.

Frank Powles returned to his home in Chicago on Monday.

Morgan & Kemp are drilling a well for Clifford Goldsworthy, they having completed their well for Mrs. Geo. Willmore.

Who said we should have no snow this winter?

Mrs. P. A. Williams of Chicago, is a guest at the residence of Mrs. T. C. Williams.

We have 125 scholars enrolled at the Union Grove high school.

John Bosma has been hired for night watchman for this village the coming year.

The J. S. C. E. were entertained by Miss Retta Williams on Friday evening.

Mrs. Charles Crabb and daughter, after spending a pleasant week with relatives and friends in this village, returned to their home in Racine on Wednesday.

John Wadsworth is having a well dug at his residence on Quality hill.

The M. W. of A. are preparing for a grand enteratnment and charity oyster supper.

Pedley Bros. of Somers, are expected next week, to drill a well for Wm. Hardy.

Wm. Payne is very sick at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Gilbert Goldsworthy.

Union Grove, Jan. 14, 1894.

Mrs. Josyln, after spending a few days pleasantly with her sister, Mrs. E. W. Treat, returned home last Tuesday morning.

A large number of ladies were present to hear Miss Nellie Woodworde in the M. E. church on last Tuesday evening.

The men have been busily engaged in drawing ice the past week.

The public school literary was opened to all the people on last Monady evening.

Miss Rena Barker of Yorkville, is spending a few days with Mrs. Thos. Harry.

Mrs. Motheringham spent Friday in Racine.

The young people gathered at the home of Mr. Wm. Jarvis on last Saturday evening and gave him quite a surprise.

A sleigh load of young people attended the teachers' meeting at Waterford on last Saturday.

Mrs. Pliny Williams of Chicago, spent a few days last week visiting with her mother-in-law. Mrs. T. C. Williams.

Stanley Powles and Charles Myers visited the Dover literary on last Wednesday evening.

Peter Myers spent Sunday at home.

Mr. P. Hansman returned to his duties Monday morning.

T. G. Buchan spent Sunday at home.

Rev. E. J. Symons is holding special meetings at Paris.

KANSASVILLE.

Kansasville, Jan. 14.

Herbert Putnam of Milwaukee, has been visiting his father, Mr. Aaron Putnam.

Mrs. Bell Young and family of Minnesota, are visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Sheard.

An oyster supper held in the creamery building at Kansasville on last Tuesday evening for the benefit of the church, was a success.

Our village ice houses are all filled.

Wm. Morey of Doran, Ia., is calling on old friends in and around Kansasville.

Wm. Harry had the misfortune to break his leg last Friday. Dr. Bassett is in attendance.

Mrs. Sanders and Mrs. Young spent Friday with Mrs. Cross.

James Cox rented McCanna's ice house and is busy filling it. Ice is very nice just now.

PARIS.

Paris, Wis., Jan. 14, 1895.

Is this our mild winter?

The Paris Mutual Fire Insurance Co., elected the following officers for the year 1895. Directors Michael Hensgen, Richard Price, M. O. Myrick, Hubert Stollenwerk, Nick Terry, D. M. Jones, and Wm. Gunter, President Wm. Gunter, Secretary M. Hensgen, Treasurer R. Price.

Richard Jones is out again after his recent severe illness.

Mr. N. J. Fonk entertained his friends at cinch last Thursday evening.

Horse buyers were seen on our streets the last of the week.

Mr. George Price returned home last Monday from a visit with his brother-in-law, Mr. James Powles, at Evansville, Wis.

The surprise party tendered Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Dixon at Union Grove Wednesday night was well attended by Paris young people.

BRIGHTON.

Brighton, Jan. 14, 1895.

Hurrah for winter!

Work is in progress on the ice at the lakes.

William C. Klusmeyer filled his ice house the earlier part of last week with a crop of ten inch ice.

Frank Emmnos, was very pleasantly surprised by about twenty-five of his friends last Thursday evening. They called about eight o'clock and made things lively for the evening. E. Allison, escorted several of the young people there.

The marriage of Jacob Mich. and Miss Jennie Shepstone, occurred on Wednesday morning January 9th, 1895 at St. Mary's Catholic church, Burlington, Wis. by Rev. Theo. Jacobs, officiating. The reception was held during the day and evening at the home of the bride's parents in Brighton. Only the relatives and most intimate friends of the contracting parties were present. Congratulations are in order and are heartily extended.

THE BLIZZARD.

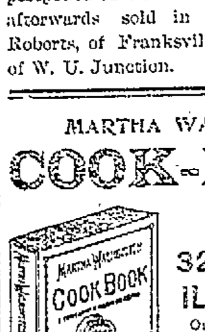
Street Car Traffic Kept Open—Rough on the Lake.

Allen Showman, of the Belle City Street Railway company, was out with a force of men Saturday night keeping the tracks free of snow. Although the blizzard raged with unabated fury up to 3 o'clock Sunday morning Mr. Showman, with the snow plow and men, managed to keep the cars running and free of snow and there was no delay in traffic. On the Chicago & Northwestern and C. M. & St. Paul railroads there was no inconvenience experienced. Take it all around it was the worst storm of the winter and the mammoth ice mountains on the north lake shore prove that it was rough on the lake and that the seas ran high. In the river there is a large mass of ice and the fish boats have made no attempt to get out. The fishermen fear that the nets left out have been carried away and lost.

The sale of a car load of 25 Iowa cows which was to have come off Saturday, was postponed on account of the storm, and afterwards sold in a lump to Lewis Roberts, of Franksville, and L. K. Sears, of W. U. Junction.

MARTHA WASHINGTON.

COOK-BOOK FREE!



320 PAGES. ILLUSTRATED.

One of the best Cook-Books published. It contains recipes for all kinds of cooking. Also departments on Medicine, Etiquette, and Toilet recipes. Indexed for handy reference.

MAILED FREE,

In Exchange for 20 LARGE LION HEADS cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent Stamp.

Write for list of our other Fine Premiums. We have many valuable Pictures, also a Knife, Game, etc., to give away. A beautiful Picture Card is in every package of LION COFFEE.

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Huron & Oak Streets, TOLEDO, OHIO.

WHAT OH WHAT.

Is the World Coming To?—Read What Col. Watrous Says.

Colonel Watrous, of the Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph, gets the following off at the expense of Racine county: "In Racine county there is a sensational divorce suit. All on earth the man—the man who is sought to be deprived of his wife—did whip her when sick in bed, kick and beat her when she tried to teach the children their prayers, burn up her bible, tear her clothes so that she could not go to church, keep her black and blue twelve months in the year and, every now and then, on a cold night, turn her out in the street and lock the door. If men are to be ruthlessly deprived of the mother of their children for little offences like these may we not, in all seriousness, ask, what, oh, what is the world coming to?

Ivy Poisoning

Eight Years of Suffering

Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—We have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it to be all you claim for it. My wife was poisoned by ivy when a young woman, and for eight years was troubled every season

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

with the breaking out and terrible itching and burning. I thought hers was as bad a case as anyone ever had. She was in this distressing condition every year until she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has effected a perfect cure, without leaving any scars, and she has had

No Sign of the Poison Since.

She is well and hearty. I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla after the grip with good results, and have also given it to our four children. We are all pictures of perfect health and owe it to Hood's Sarsaparilla." J. C. FREEMAN, Vandalia, Illinois.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c. per box.

WANTED—A MAN WITH HOUSEKEEPER, to work on farm by the year. Dwelling house including two acres of land, garden and interest in poultry furnished free. J. R. Davis, 1417 Superior St., Racine, Wis.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL $225,000.

Designated Depository of the City of Racine.

Depository of Racine County.

One of the Depositories of the State of Wisconsin.

O. R. JOHNSON, President.
F. K. BULL, President pro tem.
H. E. SMIEDING, Vice President.
H. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

Special Bargains IN CHAMBER SETS In The CROCKERY DEPARTMENT of W. S. Buffham & Son., 403 and 405 Main Street.

ATTENTION

Fine Footwear at low prices and bargains in shoes. Closing out men's underwear.

407 Sixth St., Racine, Wis.
C. P. HANSON.

WANTED 8 or 10 men to solicit orders for Hardy Nursery Stock Fruit and Ornamentals; also new and valuable varieties of Seed Potatoes. Permanent positions; good salary, ranging from $75 to $125 per ... with references.

L. L. MAY, & CO.
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen. St. Paul, Minn.

(First publication January 2nd, A. D., 1895.)

CIRCUIT COURT—RACINE COUNTY—DENnis Long and Emma Long his wife, plaintiffs, vs., Mary C. Long, W. J. Simpson and —— Simpson, his wife whose given name is unknown to plaintiffs, John G. Long and Willa Long, defendants.

The state of Wisconsin;—To the said defendants and each of them.

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid, and in case of your failure to do so, judgment will be rendered against you, according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

Hand & Flett, Plaintiff's atty's.
Postoffice address Racine, Racine county, Wis.

[First publication Monday, December 12, 1894]

COUNTY COURT, RACINE COUNTY—IN Probate. In the matter of the estate of Alvin Burrows, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Clara Barrows and others, representing among other things, that Alvin Barrows, late of the Village of Union Grove, in the County of Racine and State of Wisconsin, deceased, died intestate, on or about the 14th day of November, A. D. 1894, leaving real and personal property situated in said county; that said petitioners are the widow and certain of the children of said deceased; and praying that Eliner Barrows and C. L. Hulett be appointed administrators of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, That said petition be heard before this Court, on

Tuesday, the first day of January A. D. 1895 at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the Judge of said County Court in the City of Racine in said County.

And it is further ordered, That notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the "Racine Journal," a weekly newspaper printed and published in said County of Racine.

Dated December 5th, 1894.

By the Court, E. B. Belden, County Judge.

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Hand & Flett, Attys.

THOS. P. GRIFFITHS,

Dealer in and Manufacturer of

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, ETC.

Also Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts.

Union Grove, - - Wis.